PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,895—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Pinted & Published at the *Fomboy Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.
Pall Mall, 11 years old
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle
Heart Bottle
O. R.
Glentromie
Ben-Tor (cheapest)
G. V. C. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	12th Nov.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7080	2000	J. Orman	19th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th ,,
B.I.	CLYDE	4156	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
B.I.	GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	17th ,,
†	PENINSULAR	5015	12 0	A. C. Loggin	24th ,,
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G.Worcester	31st ,, 1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
†	ASSAM	3260	500	T. F. Creery	21st ,,
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750		28th ,,

The Steamers marked B I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† Those vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

18th Nov. 14th Dec.
30th Nov. 28th Dec.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 31, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
17th Nov., 15th Dec., and 12th Jan. 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct., 22, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon an Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardt's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail,
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	500	8th Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 1, 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	15th Nov.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and a experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 3, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 9th November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvio, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 13th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

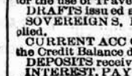
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,496 tons, on the 12th November, noon, calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussah, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on the 10th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

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PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

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Liverpool..... ,, KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

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CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

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INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "ADOWA" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, November 5, 1892. Agents.

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GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.

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DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

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LOADED SHOT CARTRIDGES.

ALL our CARTRIDGES, unless otherwise ordered, are loaded according to instructions given in the Field under immediate European supervision.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Eley's Brown, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16" gauge	Per	100	8 4	9	4
Do. do. do. do.	,,	1,000	77 0	86	0
Do. Blue, No. 12	,,	100	9 4	10	4
Do. do. do.	,,	1,000	87 0	97	0
Do. Green, Nos. 12 and 20	,,	100	10 0	11	4
Do. do. do.	,,	1,000	94 0	105	0

Loaded with Shultz Powder, As. 8 per 100 extra.

SHULTZ'S WATERPROOF GUNPOWDER.

This Powder gives greater penetration, closer and more even pattern, less recoil, less smoke, less report, less fouling than any other explosive: it has no prejudicial effect upon the Barrels of Guns, and is practically unaffected by Damp.

Charge, as compared with Black Powder, equal by measure, or half by weight.

PRICE: Per Half Tin—Cash, Rs. 2-4; Credit, Rs. 2-8.

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CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 74-8-0 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
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HAVE most completely Replenished all their various Departments with NEW GOODS, specially Selected, and Moderately Priced.

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BOMBAY.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!
WILLIAM TEACHER & SONS'
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EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

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The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Lanoli.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Bhusawal.
The CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Igatpuri.

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C. E. PHILLIMORE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR" CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,, ,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,, ,,	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

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THE KING OF CURES FOR Dyspepsia and all its Attendant Evils;

URHUJ does not only give Immediate Relief but guarantees to eradicate Dyspepsia from the System; it gives free and natural Stimulus to the Liver by removing

Flatulency, Constipation, Heartburn, Sick Headache Sour Eructations, Palpitation, Dizziness, &c., &c., of however long standing. Orders to be accompanied with Cash Remittance or will be sent per V. P. P. Price Rs. 1-8, including Postage Per Box, either as Pills or Powder. Apply to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Chandernagore,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20 The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
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No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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HOTEL DE PARIS,
AT
SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,
WILL BE OPEN
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
FOR
VISITORS AND BOARDERS.
SPECIAL TERMS
FOR THE
WINTER SEASON.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Are the only makers of the Pianofortes, which have given their Name such a World-wide Reputation.

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Have been Established for the last 110 Years, showing an unbroken record of Advance and Superiority for over a Century.

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Have been awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDALS and DIPLOMAS of HONOR wherever their Pianos have been exhibited.

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Won their last VICTORY at the London Inventions Exhibition, where they obtained a GOLD MEDAL. The HIGHEST AWARD of all Exhibitors.

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Standard Indian Square Pianofortes are the most Popular Squares of the day.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE—
Manufacture their Pianos and place them in India at a price at which they defy competition.

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Command a Larger Sale in India for their Square Pianofortes than any other manufacturer.

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Must not be confounded with those of makers bearing the same name, but have only recently started manufacturing Pianos for export to India.

Latest Improvements, Durable, Superior, Elegant in Design, Splendid Touch, Great Power, Pure in Tone.

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LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, BOMBAY.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES.
Comfortable fitting, all sizes, and suitable for all occasions, at Moderate Prices, for prompt Cash.
FOR ILLUSTRATIONS OF STYLES AND PRICES, SEE OUR MONTHLY LIST.
LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES.
The most comfortable fitting in all sizes, in styles for House wear, Evening, Walking, Tennis or Carriage Use, a Large Selection, and Durable Qualities at very Low Prices.
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Good Wearing Qualities, all sizes, and suitable for all occasions, the very best value for prompt Cash.
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USEFUL INFORMATION FOR EVERYONE.
OUR MONTHLY PRICE LIST
IS DISTRIBUTED FREE, Postage paid. It contains useful information for all who study Economy, describes and quotes Low Cash Prices for all kinds of Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Children, and Gentlemen, Household Drapery, Haberdashery, Travellers' Requisites, Boots and Shoes and other useful Articles.

Will Customers, not receiving a copy, please advise us, and their names shall be registered.

We shall also be glad to register the names of those who are not Customers as we believe the large selections offered, combined with our Low Prices, will induce a trial order, and then lead to further transactions.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
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5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
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8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA:
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Overture .....Calif de Bagdad .....Boildieu.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
2 Song .....Oft in the Stilly Night .....Moore.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3 Il Bacio ...—...(With Orchestral Accompaniment .....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
4 Song .....O Bitt euch liebe Vogelein..F. Gumbert.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Valse .....
(b) Polonaise in A Flat.....Chopin
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
6 (a) Lullaby .....Theo. Ward.
(b) Cha onne .....Durand.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

PART II.

7 Selection .....La Mascotte .....Audran
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song.....Canst Thou Believe? .....Giordani
MR ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) The Last Rose of Summer
(b) Robin Adair
(c) The Minstrel Boy
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Cavatina .....Der Freischutz .....Weber.
MRS SCHULTZ.
11 LaCampanella.....Paganini-Liszt.
MR EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Bolero .....(With Orchestral accompaniment) .....Moszkowski.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.

Accompanist Mr. F. Seymour Dove.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Plan at Soundy and Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
T. V. TWINNING,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
Director.....Mr. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
PROGRAMME.
CHASSAIGNE'S COMIC OPERA
"FALKA."

With the following Unrivalled Cast of Characters:—
Falka.....Miss Vera Patey.
Kolback (Military Governor of Montgratz) .....Mr. Munro.
Arthur (Student, son of a rich Farmer).....Mr. E. Fearnley.
Pelican (Door-keeper of the Convent)...Mr. Harry Hall.
Bolesias (Chief of the Tzigani) .....Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
The Seneschal (Kolback's Steward) .....Mr. S. Dean.
Tekeli.....} Tzigani.....} .....Mr. Smythe.
Bobsky.....} .....Mr. King.
Edewige (Sister to Bolesias).....Miss Ethel Mackay.
Alexina de Kelkirsch (a Young Heiress.Miss Madie Bennett.
Minna (her Maid) .....Miss Riley.
Janotha (Landlady of the Inn) .....Miss Cora Milne.
Konrad (Captain of the Governor's Pages) .....Miss Williams.

AND

Tancred (his Nephew, Usher in a Village School) .....Mr. P. W. Willard.
TZIGANI, MAIDS OF HONOUR, PAGES, ETC.
ACT I.
THE TOWN OF MONTGRATZ.
ACT II.
CHATEAU OF GOVERNOR KOLBACK.
ACT III.
Grounds at the Chateau of the Governor.
The Scenery for this production painted by the Company's Scenic Artist, Mr. SMYTHE.
THE WILLARD CO. ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Mr. CARL RIEDLE.
Leader of Orchestra—Mons. WILLIMOFF.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16; Box Seats Rs. 4; Orchestra Stalls, Rs 3; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THURSDAY NEXT.
Messrs. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S GREAT OPERA.
THE GONDOLIERS.

NOTICE.

GOWROBA NARAYEN BHENDE, Manager of The TEMPLE of SHREE LUXMEE VENKTESH, near Bazar Gate, in Borah Bazar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindus at "RATHA YATRA," which will take place TO-DAY, the 8th November, 1892, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 7th November, 1892.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

SUCH of the FREE BOARDERSHIPS in the above School as will fall Vacant after the results of the various University Examinations are known, will be filled up in January next. Applications for the same will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th December, 1892. For forms of application apply to

JAMNADAS MANORDAS,
Secretary, Goculdas Tejpal Charities.
G. T. Charities, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge, Madras Arsenal, up to 21st November, 1892, and opened at 12 noon, on the 22nd November, 1892, for SUPPLY of TENT MATERIALS (more or less) to the Madras Arsenal, up to 28th February, 1893.

Tenders will be received on Printed Forms procurable for 8 annas in this office.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per-cent in Bank Receipt as earnest money. The accepted Tenderer must execute an agreement.

In the event of the party whose tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited.

On failure of the contract it shall be competent for the Inspector General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full.

The rates are required for delivery at Madras.

Fractional parts of rates will not be accepted.

Madras Arsenal, 3rd November, 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves .....Rs. 15,55,867
Working Capital.....,, 1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
LONDON BANKERS: THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD., Bartholomew Lane.

Bankers and Agents in Edinburgh, Dublin, and at every important Station in India.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12, 9, and 6 Months at 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. per annum respectively.

6 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Prudential Saving Fund Balances, and the same is compounded half yearly.

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Sums lodged awaiting remittal to Europe.

2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM is allowed on Current Account Balances. Pay and Pension Bills, Cheques and Hundis are received and collected free of any charge for commission.

CURRENCY NOTES OR CHEQUES ON MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA are accepted at par for Interest Deposit Accounts.

ACCOUNTS are opened and Receipts issued in two or more names when desired in order that survivors may at once deal with the amount at credit.

DEPOSITS are received also from persons not having current accounts with the Bank.

Every description of Loan is granted upon approved Personal security, as well as upon Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, Lands, Buildings, Produce, Invoiced Goods, and Jewellery, etc.

A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE OF PHOTO MATERIALS, CAMERAS, PHOTO CHEMICALS, SHOP FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., and on succeeding days at 2 p m, on each day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 15, Lohar Chawl, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Messrs. Madhowrao and Babajee, Photo Chemists and General Traders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal, and Malvi, Solicitors, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, November 8, 1892

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11TH.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE.

PROGRAMME:—

PART I.

1 Overture..... The Octoroon ..... Benedict.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
2 Song..... Dear Home Land .....Slaughter
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
3 Valse .....Lente de Sylvia .....Delibes.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment)
4 Scena ed Aria.Der Freis-chutz .....Weber.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
5 (a) Minuet .....Paderewski.
(b) Study on the Black Keys.....Chopin.
Mr. EDGAR HULLAND.
6 La Belle Siffleuse (composed for Mrs. Shaw.)... .....Solomon.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

PART II.

7 Selection ....Dorothy .....Cellier.
STRING BAND.
CONDUCTOR HERR OTTO STELLA.
8 Song .....(By Desire) She Wore a Wreath of Roses .....Knight.
MR. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
9 (a) Leonora... .....Wimpheimer.
(b) Tanzweise .....Meyer-Helmund.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
10 Liebes-Gluck.....Josef Sucher.
MRS. SCHULTZ.
11 (a) Minuet .....Albanesi.
(b) Gavotte Imperiale .....Jan tha.
MR. EDGAR HULLAND.
12 Il Bacio .....Arditi.
MRS. ALICE SHAW.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

Accompanist, MR. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
T. V. TWINNING.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 32, Threadneedle St., E.C.
AGENCIES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO.
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCES ST., LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.....2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months.....4½ per cent. per Annum.
6 Months.....4 ,, ,,
3 Months.....3 ,, ,,

For shorter periods, terms on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., St. Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 24th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of 40,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1893, of which not less than one-half must be delivered during the first six months.

Tenderer's schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. R., at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed, "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.
Dharwar, 26th October, 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, (Ld).

ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.

FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. } Interest paid on 1st July and 1st January, or at maturity.
4½ Do. do. for 9 months.
4 Do. do. for 6 months.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.

6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.

Every description of Banking business is transacted and full particulars are obtainable on application to undersigned.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Branch: Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

WANTED.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a first-class RETOUCHER (negative and positive) Operator, and General Useful Assistant. Salary and Allowances from Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 350. Apply to

BURKE, Murree.

TO LET,

EITHER WHOLLY or PARTLY, a large and Commodious HOUSE, in the Dalal Street, Fort, for Office or Private Dwellings, with large Godowns to accomodate about 2,500 packages of Piece-goods and Yarns, and a compound both in the front and rear, where also Metals, &c., can be stored, with stable. Apply to Mr. KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE FRAMJEE, at Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co., Fort.

TO LET a very desirable House on Waudby ROAD, admirably adapted for a Club, Hotel, or a Chummery. It commands a charming view of Malabar Hill and an excellent position. Apply to

P. BYRAMJI,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

LAWRENCE'S VALUABLE HAIR DYE.

THIS Preparation has been made with great success and thoroughly recommended for its use. It is a great remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its Original Color for a long time, and at whatever Age. Warranted not to stain the Skin. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown, according to choice given.

Price Rs. 2-8. Packing extra.

BASU AND NEPHEWS,
CHEMISTS,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
41-2, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta.

DR. ESENJEE'S
WONDERFUL RING.

GOOD Morning, Gentlemen.—Do you wish to prevent pre mature death from diseases? Then ask at once for Esenjee's Wonderful Ring. It cures Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Piles, Liver Complaints within a short period, and rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation and Hysteria, and it keeps the blood free from all diseases by putting it only on the finger of the left hand. I can strongly state as a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled, as it has been used by the several European Ladies and Gentlemen with great success, for which I hold several unsolicited testimonials. It is most wonderful discovery of the day. I have no hesitation in stating before the public that an household should not be without it. Its price is also very little, only Re. 1-8, including packing and postage, &c. Apply to

DR. B. ESENJEE,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.
Please give bearer my belt.
Yours affectionately,
Sept. 7th, 47, Watson's Hotel. E. E.

III.

Extract.
ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—
I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.,
Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness; she is clever; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.
Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892. G. G.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 491 High Holborn, LONDON.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.

(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 ,, ,,	5	0	12 ,, ,,	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention .....Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention .....Rs. 2 0

BATH REQUISITES.

GENT'S TURKISH BATH GOWNS.

NEAT FANCY PATTERNS.
Cash Rs. 14-8 or V.-P. P. Rs. 14-8
MADE TO ORDER.
MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED: CHEST—LENGTH.

CHRISTIE'S REAL TURKISH TOWELS.

Cash Rs. 21 doz. or V.-P. P. Rs. 21 doz.
EXTRA LARGE SIZE, Rs. 33.

BEST QUALITY TURKISH SPONGES.

DIRECT FROM THE FISHERIES.
Rs 7-8 Rs. 4-4 Rs. 9-8.
EXTRA LARGE, Rs. 10-8.

ALSO ALL TOILET REQUISITES KEPT IN STOCK.

TOOTH POWDER, TOOTH BRUSHES, FACE POWDERS, RAZORS, PERFUMES, &c.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
,, 1880 .....£933,078
,, 1885 .....£966,107
,, 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to ..... } £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,673,239 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20	next birthday	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7 0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14 0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11 0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0 0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to

D. McLACHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 ,,	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 ,,	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 ,,	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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CLARKE'S

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WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months, applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles, or for doz. set Rs. 32, packing extra.

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CURE FOR LEPROSY, ETC.

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KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium or Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

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ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
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CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 42 per dozen.
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Rs. 26 per dozen.
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Apply to
A. T. DAWSON,
21, Merchant Street, Rangoon.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MAHABLESHWAR.

ON WEDNESDAY, 16th November next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, No. 5, Apollo Street, Bombay, unless previously sold by contract by order of the surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late W. A. L. M'KENZIE, Esq., all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 11 acres and 25 goontahs, with a Bungalow standing thereon, known as "Eagles Nest," situate at Mahableshwar, and registered as property No. 44, in the Office of the Superintendent of Mahableshwar. This Bungalow was formerly the property of the Hon. Mr. Scobie, is situate on a prominent position on the Lodwick and Sidney Point Roads, is close to the Stream of Water, known as the "Dhoby's Waterfall," and commands an extensive and beautiful view extending to the sea on the West. The Bungalow stands in a large compound covered with large trees and containing 3 or 4 fine building sites, is pukka built with corrugated iron roof and ceiling and wood work of cut teak, is completely furnished, and has also a glass and crockery ware, all included in the sale, and has cookroom, servants' quarters, stabling for 6 horses and coach house. Rent for Hot season Rs. 650 to Rs. 700, and for Cold Season months Rs. 60 per month. The annual assessment is Rs. 34-14-0. For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. ROUGHTON and BYRNE, Solicitors for the Executor and Trustee, or to the Undersigned, to whom also tenders for purchase by private contract may be made. A ground plan may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,040
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	1,02½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9½pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divi-dend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 7.50	200	200	10	220
Back Bay Baths	500	50	150	7½	195
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	80
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Borar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,200	100	all	Nil.	100nom.
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	1500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 22½	262
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	[300	30	130
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Freln. Royal Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co.	2,500	100	100	...	20
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Do.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Treacher & Co.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	830
Telephone Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	182

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd
Apollo	750	00'5	2,200	90	205
Bellary	167	00'1	1,000	Nil.40	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	122
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		122½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	150
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	325 w.d.
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	1,450
Fort	515	24500	2,500	Rs. 35	155xd
French	300	500	all	100	960
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	500
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	137½
Khargaum	240	450	450	32½	515
Mahamadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	85
Motussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	91½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 25½	255
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	575xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500		450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,020

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	88
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	503
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	650
Bombay Dyeing & Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	415
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,080
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	690
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Deral Mills Co., Ld.	5,688	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25 Rs.	695
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	228
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	880
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	715
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	760
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,137½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee Jubboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Masagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,540
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	150
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,930
Madura Mills	4,500	108	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,778	100	100	Nil.	par
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	570xd
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	487½
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Shahapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Soonderdas	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	35	650
Southern Maharatta	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Star of India	1,200	250	250	12½	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	410
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	532½
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	620
Western India	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720xd
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-9
China Leaf	"	25-7 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-0 "
Do. do. new	"	24-14 "
Australia do,	"	25-6
Bombay do.	"	25-5
English Sovereigns	"	16-0
Do. Deanore	"	15-14
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	109-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-10
Carolus Dollars	"	235 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five-Francs	"	219 "

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Chupra (s), from Calcutta; Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—Imberhorne (ship), sailed here for Calcutta on the 5th.

POLO.—There will be polo to-day, at 5 o'clock, sharp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Ponani and Adowa entered the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Warora entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Bisagno yesterday.

THEFT FROM A HINDOO TEMPLE.—On Friday, a Bania lad went to Motisha's temple at Byculla with his father, named Sokulchund Roopchund, and while the father was engaged in prayer some one stole from the lad a pearl necklace valued at Rs. 225.

REPORTED THEFT.—On Friday morning Bhagoo Lala, a havildar in H. M.'s House of Correction, living near the old race-course, Muddanpura, locked his room and went on duty at the jail. On his return home the following morning he found his room had been entered, and wearing apparel and cash, of the value of Rs. 23, stolen from a box.

FIRE AT WORLIPACADY.—Shortly after 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, a cadjan shed, situate at Worlipacady, took fire and was burnt down in a very short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to the careless use of a fire-place within the shed. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 40. The shed belonged to a Hindoo woman named Janki.

SUSPECTED THEFT.—On Friday morning a Hindoo woman, named Wallee, went to the house of a friend named Cheema, a woman living at De Lisle Road, and stayed for a day. On the following morning, during the absence of her hostess, the woman purloined from an open box a silk *choles* and cash valued at Rs. 8-12 and decamped. A report of the theft was made to the police, who are now searching for the woman.

SUSPECTED THEFT BY A SCHOOL SERVANT.—Davekshunker Dowlutram, a schoolmaster, living at Samuel Street, has reported to the police that, on the 3rd instant, a school servant, named Munchashunker Juggonath, stole from a box in the school a gold finger-ring, valued at Rs. 27, and Rs. 12 in cash, and absconded. Superintendent Sweeney, of the B division, where the alleged theft was committed, made an enquiry, and is of opinion that this was a doubtful case; a police enquiry is, however, in progress.

BURGLARIES.—Some time during Saturday night the sodawater factory belonging to Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee at Falkland Road was broken into, an entrance being effected by removing an iron bar from a window at the rear of the building, and property of the value of Rs. 26 was stolen.—Another burglary was committed at Carnac Road. Early on Sunday morning the lock of a shop, occupied by a Mahomedan tailor, named Abdoolbhoy Mahomedali, was broken open, and silk cloth of the value of Rs. 100 stolen.

FREAK OF AN INSANE GOANESE.—A few days ago a Goanese, named Louis Santan Fernandes, aged 30, living with his family at Goozria Bazaar, Byculla, who had been for some time past out of his mind, stabbed himself with a pair of scissors in the stomach, but fortunately for the Goanese the injuries were not fatal. On Sunday night, having turned his wife and children out of the room, he closed the door from the inside. He had with him his child aged three months old, whom he threatened to cut in pieces with a chopper if anyone dared to open the room and approach him. While in the room Fernandes smashed a sewing machine to pieces with the chopper. Information was at once given to Inspector Hack, who proceeded to the house, and having burst open the door, took the insane man in custody. Mr. Hack afterwards, by order of his superior, had Fernandes sent to the Police Surgeon for examination.

A CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Ramnarayan Harasram was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with cheating in respect of 300 bags of sugar, valued at Rs. 8,972-12-9, the property of Ramkaran Narayan, a *munim* in the firm of Soorajbhoy Shivprasad, shroffs and commission agents. In the month of September last the accused went to the complainant and told him that he wanted to send 300 bags of sugar to Amritsar, as there would be a great demand of sugar on account of the Hindu holidays of Dewalee. The complainant agreed to sell 300 bags of sugar to the accused, who undertook to pay Rs. 8,972-12-9, being the value of the bags, on receiving the same from his man at Amritsar. The accused sent the bags of sugar by the s. s. Karagola to Kurrachee, and told the complainant that he would stay in Bombay until he received the value of the sugar. The accused's servant sold the bags at a loss at Kurrachee instead of at Amritsar, and forwarded the proceeds to the accused by *hoondies*, which the accused cashed, and absconded from Bombay on the 2nd inst. The complainant, thereupon, issued a process against the accused. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Sanjana defended the accused. The case has been adjourned for further hearing.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Inspector Roberts yesterday brought up Dhondia Khundia, aged 45, describing himself as a servant to a building contractor, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of having on Saturday attempted to steal a silver neck ornament, valued at Rs. 12, from the person of Dhondi a Hindoo girl, aged 16, living at Byculla. On Saturday morning the prosecutrix took her husband's meals to a mill at Mahim, and while on her return home at 11 a.m. she met the accused, who asked her whether she would like to get some work under his master at four annas a day. The girl agreed to his request when the accused paid her three annas, promising to pay the balance in the evening, and Dhondia then enticed the prosecutrix away to a quarry hole where he threw her down on the ground and made an attempt to rob the girl of her silver neck ornament. She then raised a cry for help, which brought several persons to the quarry hole, and they arrested the thief and made him over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty, and urged that he did not know the woman. It was true that he engaged the prosecutrix for three annas a day to work for his master, who is a stone contractor, and on her agreeing to do so he paid her the money. Having received the money, and after going a short distance the woman refused to go any further, or return the money, when accused caught hold of her hand, when she raised a cry, and had him arrested on the present charge. The Magistrate, not believing the defence, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR VUNDRAVANDASS PURSHOTAMDASS presided at the twenty-first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane. The following is the directors' report:—

This is the twenty-first annual report the directors submit to the shareholders for the working of the presses at Kurrachee. The balance-sheet and the profit and loss statement for the year ending 31st August, 1892, show Rs. 34,780-7-0 as profit made by the company, including Rs. 457-12-5 brought forward from the last year's account. It is proposed to divide this amount as under:—To the payment of dividend of Rs. 150 per share, which will absorb Rs.15,000; to the depreciation of machinery and building accounts, Rs. 7,000; to the amount set aside for equalisation of dividends, Rs. 11,000; to the bonus to employes, Rs. 1,000; to the next year's account, Rs. 780-7-0. The directors submit that their object to have the above sum of Rs. 11,000 carried to the reserve fund for equalisation of dividend is to fortify the company against the contingencies that are likely to occur when the joint working terminates next year, and when the profits of the company are likely to turn out small.

The directors' report was approved and adopted. Mr. Vundrawandass Purshotamdass was re-elected a director of the company. Mr. Framji Temuljee Mirza was appointed auditor of the company's accounts on a remuneration of Rs. 125. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander Finny, will sail to-day for Aden, with the following details:—4 officers, 9 warrant officers; 6 women, 10 children, 20 Europeans rank-and-file 3 women, 6 native officers, 179 men, 69 women, 88 children, 36 public followers, and 45 private followers. The following are the names of the officers. Major G. H. W. O'Sullivan, R. E.; Lieutenant R. G. Westropp, R. A.; Lieutenants Bousfield, and Beresford, 2nd S. W. Borderers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Government of India have decided to confer the rank of honorary Colonel on Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Edge, commanding the 3rd Administrative Battalion, N.-W.-P. Volunteers, in recognition of the great and successful efforts made by him to promote the Volunteer movement at Allahabad, and the services he has thereby rendered to the State in his capacity as a commanding officer of Volunteers.

A LONDON contemporary, alluding to the enquiry into the Commissariat losses at Kan, expresses its surprise that such losses are not more frequent. "Chief Commissariat Officers," the writer observes, "are saddled with far more work than they can satisfactorily perform." In the interests of the Army, the department itself, and the Indian taxpayer, it is to be hoped that the Government will see its way to having this question thoroughly sifted.

A LARGE and enthusiastic audience assembled at the Gaiety Theatre last night when Chassaigne's Comic Opera "Falka" was presented by the Willard Opera Company, and capitally rendered. A further report will appear in to-morrow's issue.

WE learn that Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, has sent a silver watch and chain to the Colonel commanding the East Yorkshire Light Infantry for presentation to Private Oxley of his regiment, in recognition of the courage displayed by him in disarming and arresting Gunner Dolywood, while firing his carbine on the 15th of October last in Church-Gate Street.

THE melancholy news of Mr. Bestic's death will be received by a large circle of friends in Bengal with the sincerest sorrow. Mr. William Brereton Bestic was one of a party of fifteen young engineers from Cooper's Hill College, who came to India in November, 1880, and of whom not a few have since died. Mr. Bestic had shown marked ability, and his career in Bengal was full of promise. For several years he had been Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES and staff arrived at Nagpur at seven o'clock on Friday morning. The train was late on account of a hot axle. His Excellency was met at the station by General J. Gatacre, commanding the Nagpur District, and staff, and proceeded immediately to witness an attack on Fort Sitabuldi by the troops garrisoning Kamptee, namely, the 20th Field Battery, the 1st Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles, the Bengal Nagpur Railway Rifles, and the 12th Bombay Infantry. There were over 1,800 men on parade. The fort was attacked from the west side, a feint being made from the north. The attack being pushed home, scaling ladders were brought up and the fort taken. After visiting the fort defences the Commander-in-Chief inspected the troops, which were drawn up in quarter column. Major Graves, commanding the Bengal-Nagpur Rifles, entertained Sir George Greaves and party at breakfast prior to their departure for Kamptee, at twelve noon.

A POPULAR belief prevails widely in Lower Bengal that the use of quinine, in malarious fever only prevents the malarial poison from being expelled from the system, and makes the case of the sufferers worse than it would otherwise be. The Kabiraji, or the indigenous system of treatment, is beginning to be specially resorted to by the better classes of natives in cases of malarious fever. The quinine treatment is still liked by the poorer population in the villages, but they are likely soon to be influenced by the opinion of the higher classes in the matter, and the sale of Bengal Government cinchona may ere long be appreciably reduced.

LORD ROBERTS some time ago entrusted Brigadier-General Kinloch-commanding the Allahabad District, with the task of drawing up a scheme under which sound instruction would be ensured in the matter of the formation and delivery of the attack. General Kinloch has for many years paid special attention to this important part of the functions of infantry in the field, writes the *Pioneer*, and the ideas which he has now formulated have commended themselves most thoroughly to his Excellency. His scheme is a comprehensive one as it takes count of the different conditions under which infantry have to act in modern warfare. Roughly it is divided into five parts, the formation for the attack varying according to the assumed nature of the ground or of the objective to be gained, the charater of the enemy, their method of fighting, the position they hold, &c. General Kinloch is now engaged in putting the troops under his command through a preliminary course of instruction in the attack according to the plans which he has prepared, and the results should be extremely interesting. On Thursday one of the five formations was tried, the idea in this instance being that an uncivilised enemy had to be dealt with. Other field-days will be held for further exercises. Lord Roberts has, we understand, for warded General Kinloch's scheme to the military authorities at home in the hope that it may be adopted for the whole army.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MORTON left Agra on Friday morning for Simla, to take up his appointment as officiating Adjutant-General, having been relieved by Colonel Blood, R. E., who takes command of the Bundelkhand District.

H. M. S. HOWE of 9,700 tons, which is ashore on the Spanish coast, is one of the six Admiral class of ironclads in which the armour is concentrated in the middle of the vessel to defend the vital parts, leaving the ends almost completely unprotected. This design has excited great controversy among naval experts, and has been practically abandoned. The Howe carries four 66-ton breech-loading guns in a barbette battery as well as a lighter armament. Her nominal speed is over 16 knots. She is one of the newer ships, having been launched in 1885 and commissioned two years later.

IT will be remembered, writes a contemporary, that in February last, when the Calcutta University Entrance Examination was being conducted at various provincial centres, a great commotion was aroused by the discovery that the papers for Patna had been got at before the examination commenced. A certain Ganesh Misra, student of a small private school, was ascertained to have had a principal share in the matter, and he has long been wanted by the police on the technical ground of having been in unlawful possession of stolen property. Recently he was secured and brought to trial for this offence. His parents are said to be people of wealth and consideration, and the best talent of the local Bar was enlisted for his defence. But the evidence seems to have been too strong, for he has been convicted and sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment—a rough awakening for poor Ganesh Misra, to whose class the purloining of an examination paper seems only to appear in the light enterprise.

THE text of the reminder sent by the Secretary of State to the Government of India on the question of Financial Military expenditure is as follows:—"The extreme importance of the subject of exchange renders it necessary that the utmost economy should be exercised in every branch of the service, and I desire especially to enforce this view with reference to the military expenditure. While the established strength of the army has remained practically unchanged since the budget of 1887-88, the charges for the effective service are now higher than at that date by Rs. 938,400 in India and by £511,200 in England; and including exchange, the net payments for the Army, effective and non-effective together, now amount to more than 24 per cent. of the total net revenues of India. In my Despatch of the 9th July, 1891, I drew the attention of your Government to the great increase which had taken place in recent years in the military expenditure; and I have again to beg that your earnest attention may be given to this subject." With reference to these orders the Government of India direct that the expenditure on military services generally, shall be carefully considered in detail by Governments and Departments concerned, and that early reports shall be furnished as to what measures of reduction are practicable, and the amounts involved therein. The Governor-General in Council also desires that no proposals involving increased military expenditure shall be submitted for consideration, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the measures are of primary importance in improving the efficiency of the army for war.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain R H Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, one cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE s s Sir John Hawkins, 1,670 tons, Captain J Godfrey, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst from Grimsby, with a cargo of 3,153 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to The Bombay Co.

THE Italian Steamer Bisagno, 1,410 tons, Captain L Baccarini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo, 5 cabin and 16 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Elektra, 1,996 tons, Captain G Mariani, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Grieve and infant, Mr and Mrs Egerton, Miss Florey, Mr G Claridge, Mr Gattwald, Mr Harmans and 10 deck.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—NOVEMBER 7.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Tanjore	1402	Barron	F	HajeeCassumJoosub
" La Sayne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon
" Ponani	...	Nacoda	M	Shepherd & Co
" Swordsman	719	Nacoda	P	V Ebram & Co.
" Riversdale	1311	Peck	Q	W & A Graham&Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Brahmani		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
" Saburmati		do		do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

	Tons.	No.	
S.S. Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham &Co
" H. Rubattino	3044	Merolo	3	F Branchi
" Warora	2554	Maclachlan	7	M Mackenzie.
" Elektra	1996	Mariani	8	A L S N Co
Ship W Manson	936	Kindell	9	H J H Ahmed
S.S. Kiroy Hall	1886	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
" Aston Hall	2251	McKee	13	E Bates & Co

MERE WETHER DRY DOCK.

(Tuesday, 8th November.)

S.S. Nurani	Carson	1433	Turner, Morrison & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Chupra (s)	Brown	Calcutta, Oct 9.
	Bisagno s.	Bacarini	Hongkong, Oct 19.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Imberhorne (ship)	Hanson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Waverly, Calvert, for Calcutta, &c.
" Elektra, Mariani, for China, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Assam, for Aden.
" Kapurthala, for Karachi via K Coast.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
3 Maharani s.....Craig.....Rangun, November 1.
Chusan s .....Thompson ...London, October 31.

DEPARTURE.

November 3.—Steamer Clan Graham and ship Indore.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Arrivals.	Departures. To.
Oct.					
5	Arara	Mackinlay	Cardiff		
	Pigeon H M's	Gray	Sea		
20	Assam	Creery	Bombay	31	Bombay
25	Sutlej	Worcester	London	25	Bombay
	Meyun	Mitchell	Somali coast.	27	Somali coast
	Raffaelle Rubattino	Merello	Genoa	26	Bombay
26	Domenico Balduno	Cruciani	Bombay		Genoa
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa	27	Mussowa
	Chyebassa	Wilson	Bushire	26	London
	Austral	Take	Sydney		London
	Wemingford Hall	Lang	Calcutta		Barcelona
	Tanjore	Barron	Jeddah	27	Bombay
	San Ignacio de Loyola	Riquere	Liverpool		Manilla
	Clan Macleod	Worfolk	Madras		London
27	Slingsby	Robinson	Chittagong		Dundee
	Sheikh Berkhud	Baker	Somali coast.		Muccala
	Taroba	Morris	London		Calcutta
	Salazie	Paul	Marseilles		China
	Kirkby	Brown	Chittagong	28	Dundee
	Thames	Seaton	Bombay		London
29	Hubbuck	Brodie	Sydney	29	London
	Tuna	Peters	Muccala		Somali coast
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	30	Hodeida
	Sheikh Berkhud	Baker	Muccala		
	Mount Hebron	Ellicott	Cardiff		
	Flintshire	Dwyer	New York	29	China
	Thisbe	Cassowich	Bombay		Trieste
	Yarrawonga	Thomas	Sydney		London

Aden, 31st October.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—330 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum; 200 boxes bar soap, H H Ahmed; 2 cases stationery, M A Essabhoy and Co; 9 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 kegs sulphate off copper, C Ramjee; 100 drums chemicals and 100 kegs medicine, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Valeta s—1 case morocco leather, Pestomjee B Press.
Sutlej s 4 cases toys, &c, Bolton and Co; 6 cases medicine, &c, Madons Sons and Co; 10 bottles quicksilver, E Allibhoy; 45 cases medicine, Kemp and Co.
Formosa s—3 cases medicine, Kemp and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Elektra s—7 cases writing paper, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

R Rubattino s—4 cases confectionery, &c, Bolton and Co; 4 boxes musical instruments, H J H Mahomed and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

La Seyne s—18 cases prunes, A G Hoosen.

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—18 cases provisions, Treacher and Co; 4,900 marble tiles, F Muraglia and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—40 cwts coir yarn, D Mangockjee and Co; 170 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand; 36 bales wool, K Kessowjee; 73 bales wool, R Khooshall; 45 bales wool, C Nanjee; 210 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 255 cwts coir yarn, P Govindjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—2,000 cwts bone meal, C Mahomed; 4,000 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

La Seyne s—35 cases indigo, A Khosseram; 126 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 5 cases cupila, K Shuriff and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Riversdale s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 160 cwts rapeseed and 200 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 300 cwts rapeseed, A Alli Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Glantivy s—6,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—750 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

R Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Hispania s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 tons old iron, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Brotheers.
Glantivy s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Loodiana s—357 bales cotton, K Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Java s—19 cwts aloes, 35 cwts bysabole, 93 cwts cloves, 83 cwts cloves, Quan Lun Evoo; 20 bales twist, E S Moolchund.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending October 29, 1892.)

Description	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	43,327	40,340	2,987	...	..	1,369
Parcels, &c.	34,738	53,396	..	18,658	..	17,046
Goods						
Other earnings	6,120	8,470	..	2,350	11,165	..
Weekly total	84,185	1,02,206	..	18,021	..	...
Aggregate	11,70,618	11,77,868	..	..	..	7,250

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to Oct. 31, 1892:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from April 1, 1892, to Oct. 29, 1892	9,992,600
Balance to be remitted from Oct. 30, 1892, to March 31, 1893	7,007,400

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deaf

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD PENCIL CASES.—A numerous Assortment of strongly made artistically designed 18-carat gold Telescopic and Slide Pencil Cases for attachment to the Chain or ordinary use. Rs. 27, 35, 40 to Rs. 65, set with Pearls for Ladies' use Rs. 45 and Rs. 50.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISH POTATOES.—SUTTON'S RED Russet the best Disease-resisting and heaviest cropping variety, just received For Price apply to PALEOR & Co., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PESTONJAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s LOVELY TEAS, at Re. 1 per lb. Delicious Ceylon, Matchless Indian (Kangra), Imperial Family Mixture and Orange Pekoe assorted.—Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. W. E. YOUNG'S Valuable Household Furniture, Photo Camera, &c., at No: 37, Marine Lines, TO BE SOLD, on 9th instant.

LADY, WANTED, AS PARTNER, OWNER, or CANVASSER, of a Popular Publication directly to be out. Address "P. B.ICATION," care of this Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a thorough Practical Cotton Mill Manager. Best possible references from late employer. Address.—"MILL MANAGER," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a young man with business knowledge. Could accompany any Gentleman on tour through any part of the world. Apply by letter to "V.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, with equisites complete, in good order. Apply stating Price required, MANAGER, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Trincomalee, Ceylon.

PLEASE note our Organs and other Goods are imported from the well-known London firm, Messrs. John G. Murdoch and Co., Limited, 91 and 92, Farringdon Road, E. C.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

BRANDY, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors and Messrs. Planat & Co.'s Superior, Old Brandies in cases adapted for Messes, Clubs, Hotels. Trial solicited.—JAMSHEDJEE BRO., & Co., Sole Agents, Fort.

A NOVELTY in NEW YEAR and 'XMAS CARDS.—Scraps from Mr. BHEDWAR'S CHAMPIONSHIP and other Medal Pictures, mounted on specially ordered out Christmas and New Year Cards, elegant in design with Floral borders in gold and appropriate verses from English Poets, are now on VIEW and SALE at Messrs. THACKER and Co., Rampart Row. Number very limited. Price Re. 1-4 each.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3 at Rs. 6, 5 and 4 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Private Sitting Rooms for single Ladies and Gentlemen as well as the Married Couples. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management. Proprietor, Shapur Homon Irance.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—"The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vuccino, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER and GOLD STUDS.—Plain Bright or Dull Silver Studs, from Rs. 1-8 to 3-8 per set; Gold Studs from Rs. 12 to 18 per set; Bright or Dull Silver Sleeve Links, from Rs. 3 to 8; Gold Sleeve Links, Rs. 18.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

FOR OFFICERS.—Latest Novelty, BADHAM PILE'S Patent "3 Ball" Mess Studs. Sterling Value Rs. 3-4 per set of three.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by —. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¼ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Saykar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Gollkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Beliary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." F. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY. FOR the last two years this WELL-KNOWN COGNAC FIRM have acquired SECOND RANK in the Official Returns of Brandy Exported from Cognac by over 200 Cognac Firms. This clearly proves that their Brandies are becoming more and more appreciated. During the year 1891 they EXPORTED 236,545 GALLONS.
D. P. BATHA & Co.,
Sole Agents,
Apollo House.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.
THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.
Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially
NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,
Members of the Department of the Public Works, Surveyors, Planters, the Staff of the Railways, Travellers, Soldiers on Service, and everyone employed out-doors as well as most other persons. Indeed no one, who is careful about preserving his Sight unimpaired, should be without our Glare and Dust Protectors.
IN STEEL, NICKEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.
PRICE LISTS AND CONSULTATION FREE ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.
THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA.
EDITED BY
SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
THIS work will be ready for delivery early in January next. All orders for Advertisements must be sent, not later than November 30th, to MACMILLAN & Co.'s representative, JOHN A. STAGG, 18, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY; from whom all information as to terms, &c., can be obtained.
Orders for the "Golden Book of India" should be registered at the Principal Book-sellers in India.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
A SHIPMENT OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES, SELECTED by the well known IMPORTER, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay about the 15th October, consisting of well bred Carriage Pairs, up to 16 hds. 3 in. in Height, Weight Carrying Cobs, first class Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single Harness Horse, including two very fast Trotters. For further Particulars apply to
OOMER JUMAL,
Byculla.

SHAPOOR N. BHEDWAR,
PHOTOGRAPHER TO
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
H. R. H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN AND FAMILY.
AWARDED 14 MEDALS,
Including 2 Championship Gold Medals and Several Diplomas.
HOURS OF BUSINESS:—
8-30 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
STUDIO OPEN EVERY DAY.
SWISS LODGE, CUMBALLA HILL,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No. COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum when the balance is not under Rs. 1,000.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

WE have nothing to add to Saturday's telegraphic market advices, summarized in our report under that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	12,77,647
" " Branches	"	"	12,36,639
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	59,57,105
Government Securities	"	"	8,90,322
Loans "	Dec.	"	4,37,849
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	7,19,283
Cash with other Banks	"	"	57,161
Cash and Currency Notes	"	"	20,49,439

A large addition of 59½ lakhs to Private Deposits, is the principal feature in the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this morning, and compares with an increase in the same item in the week covered by the previous Return, of 30¾ lakhs. Altogether, the figures now under review go to indicate the continued abundance of Money, notwithstanding the increase of financial requirements in connection with the cotton crop which should now be beginning to be felt. A further diminution of 4¾ lakhs in Loans, against a decrease of 8½ lakhs in the previous week is now shown; while the addition to Bills Discounted is over 4 lakhs less than it was in the week preceding, at 7½ lakhs, the net falling off in trade requirements being thus represented by 56¾ lakhs. There were, however, considerable Government withdrawals both at the Bank's head office, and at its branches, besides which a material addition was made to Government Securities, so that the increase in the Cash Balance was 20¼ lakhs against 40 lakhs at the close of the previous week, making it stand at close upon 400 lakhs.

COTTON.—A good deal has been done for export to-day, but not much by the Mills, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged. The transactions for shippers' account amount to 3,325 bales, 2,000 having been on contracts for new Dhollera, for April delivery, at Rs. 203 for "Fine," and Rs. 193 for "Fully Good"; the balance consisting of 50 now ready Bengals at Rs. 178; and 50 now ready Dhulia, at Rs. 180; and the rest old stuff from stock, say 450 each of Dhulia and Julgaum, at Rs. 167-72, and Rs. 172, respectively; 175 Sheogaum, at Rs. 178; and 75 each Damergaum, at Rs. 182½, and Indore, at Rs. 180. The Mills have taken 950 bales of old cotton, made up of 500 Barsee, at Rs. 179; 200 Nugger, at Rs. 169; 150 Compta, at Rs. 164; and 100 Morvi, at Rs. 171½ per candy.

WHEAT.—Enquiry from shippers does not improve in this market, and we again report a small business with a quiet tone prevailing, but prices unchanged, all round.

SEEDS have been steady, with a moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	750	bales.
Wheat	12,330	cwt.
Linseed	2,341	"
Rapeseed	7,388	"
Gingelly	2,594	"
Poppyseed	908	"
Castorseed	791	"
Rice	7,068	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. A February loading steamer has been fixed for one picked Continental port at 17s. 6d. per ton. Business has been done for Dunkirk, immediate shipment, at 14s. 6d. for Seeds; for Antwerp, November shipment, at 16s. for Cotton; for the same shipment to Liverpool, for Seeds and Wheat, at 13s. 6d. per ton; and for January 1893 shipment to Marseilles at 15s. per ton, for the same cargo.

EXCHANGE opened at Saturday's closing rates of 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 15-16d. for Demand, and with one seller of the latter at 1s. 2 31-32d., at which a little was given for a short time; and in the absence of Merchant's Bills, the Credit rate, which opened at 1s. 3 5-32d. for November delivery; 1s 3 3-16d. for December; and 1s. 2 7-32d. for next year, fell 1-32d, say, to 1s. 3¼d. for November delivery, at which we also heard of but little offering, and the Bazaar commencing to buy at 1s. 2 15-16d., for Demand, this rate, at the close, also fell 1-32d., the market closing quiet at the decline. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3¼d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1 59½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady at a slight decline from Saturday's final rates for Fours, 106 5-16 having been the rate for Money, and 106 for the Account; at the close, however, a weaker feeling prevailed, and the cash price left off at 106¼, with 105 15-16 named for the settlement.

SHARES—Mofussil Press shares have declined Rs. 5 per share; and New Indian Press Rs. 2½; Colaba Land and Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5; and Luckmidas Rs. 2½; while Maneckjee Petit have declined Rs. 15; but these are the only changes we have to note in a quiet, but generally steady, market.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3⅜
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	97⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅜
Bar Silver	39⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ethiopia left here yesterday afternoon.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PENANG, Nov. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix (from Bombay, 1st inst.), arrived here at 2 p.m., to-day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending November 5, as compared with the statement of October 29, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 29. Rs.	Nov. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	36,50,000	36,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,06,978	40,20,331
Do. do. at Branches	33,35,036	20,98,427
Other Deposits	4,79,72,093	5,39,29,108
Post Bills	5,242	5,342
Cash Credits, undrawn	37,00,233	32,16,453
Rs.	7,39,69,542	7,69,28,561
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,12,41,858	1,21,32,186
Cash Credits on do. do.	67,91,894	64,73,837
Loans do. do.	67,64,993	63,47,111
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,814	349
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,06,75,403	1,13,94,686
Stamps, &c.	17,136	17,109
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,362		
Applied in reduction " 2,85,000	3,92,562	3,92,562
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,39,492	1,96,653
Cash and Currency Notes	3,75,44,823	3,99,94,068
Rs.	7,39,69,542	7,69,28,561

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	79·7

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

6 a.m.	75·9
10 a.m.	83·3
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	85·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HEATON—October 27, in the loss of the s. s. Roumania, Emily Murray, wife of J. J. Heaton, of the Indian Civil Service.

BIRTH.

HAMMOND—October 16, at 61, Elgin-crescent, Kensington Park, W., the wife of Col A G Hammond, V C, C B, D S O, A-D-C, Comdt, Corps of Guides, Q O (Queen's Own), Mardan, Punjaub, India, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—HORSFALL—October 13, at St Mary's, Ealing, Matthew Denny Bell, I C S, to Mabel Garnett Horsfall, youngest daughter of Alfred Horsfall, of Aucnodoly, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Formby, Lancs

BILLAMORE—DALLY—October 15, at Sutton, Surrey, Alexander Ashmead Hamilton, eldest son of the late George Reid Billamore, Captain, Bombay Army, to Mary, eldest daughter of Spencer Dally, of H M Customs.

CROSFIELD—STACK—October 18, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, Joseph John Crosfield, son of John Crosfield, Esq., of Walton Lee, Cheshire, to Alice Lilian, only daughter of Oliver Stack, D I G Bengal Police (retired).

COCKBURN—BROOKS—October 18, at St James's Church, Tunbridge Wells, Archibald John Cockburn, of Cookpen, Manitoba, son of Lt-Gen Cockburn, Bengal Army, to Maria Leuzun (May), daughter of the late John Brooks, Esq., and of Mrs Brooks, Tunbridge Wells.

SLAUGHTER—MACCALLUM—October 15, at St Geo ge's, Bloomsbury, Mahill Slaughter, of Furnivals-inn, to Regina Cameron Macintosh, daughter of the late Rev John MacCallum, of Shahjehanpore, East Indies.

STEVENS—DUFF—October 13, at 8, Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Cecil Robert, son of Charles Cecil Stevens, Esq, Bengal C S, to Katherine, daughter of Lt-Col Duff, Knockleith, Turriff N B.

STEVENS—MAUDE—October 15, at St Jude's, South Kensington, Arthur Herbert Stevens, younger son of John Robt Stevens, Esq, to Florence Jane, only daughter of Augustus R Maude, Esq, late of Madras.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—October 14, at 56, St Paul's Road, Canonbury, James Anthony Browne, late of Bombay and of the P and O, Younger Brother of the Trinity House, late commander and Marine Superintendent of the I S N Co, eldest son of the late Capt Valentine Browne, 13th Regiment.

BURLTON BENNET—October 13, at Whitmuir Lodge, Upper Norwood, John Robert Burlton Bennet, late H E I C C S, and formerly Post Master General of Bengal, last surviving son of the late W R Burlton Bonnet, H E I C C S, Bengal.

GRAHAM—October 13, at his residence, Asbourne House, Upland Road, Dulwich, S E James Graham, India Store Dept, Retired List, 79

HICKS—October 15 at Exmouth, Emily, widow of Robert Pridgeon Hicks, Esq, late H E I C, Medical, ervice

JACKSON—October 10, at Laleston, Glamorganshire, Charlotte Emily, relict of Alexander Jackson, Ben C S, and widow of the Rev Henry Mersey Tilston

MASON—October 12, at 23, St Stephen's road, Westbourne Park, W Harriett Ann Mason, daughter of the late John Charles Mason, Esq, Marine and Transport Department, India Office, Whitehall, and of 12, Pembridge gardens

MACFARLANE—October 14, suddenly, at 17, Westbourne Park, Frances Aytoun Macfarlane, widow of the late Donald Macfarlane, of the Madras Medical Establishment. 64

MENZIES—October 15, at Edinburgh, Miss Margaret Craigie Fullarton Menzies, daughter of the late A Menzies, formerly Assist-Surg. 21st Light Dragoons, latterly of the H E I C Service.

OSWALD—October 15, at Glencraig, Edinburgh, Henry Robert Oswald, M D, Surg-Gen, H M Indian Medical Service (ret) 65

STEWART—October 17, at 49, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, Helen Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Mackenzie, Esq., of Dundonnall, Ross-shire, N. B., beloved wife of Charles H Stewart, Esq., C M G, Ret Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DUBASH—November 7, Navazbai, mother of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash. Her funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning, at her son's residence, Chowpatty, at 8 a.m. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KELLY—October 26, at Benares, the wife of R N C Kelly, of a son.

POPE—November 2, at Barisal, the wife of R R Pope, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DUTHIE—HARRIS—October 25, at Christ Church, Rawalpindi, by Archdeacon A N W Spens, Thomas Nasmyth Duthie, Commissariat Department, to Lily Louisa, daughter of Mr A Harris, Asansole.

DEATH.

DENTON—October 31, at Mian Mir, of diphtheira, Gertrude Ethel, daughter of A Denton, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged 6 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1892.

THE Viceroy, when proposing the health of his Highness the Nizam at the State Banquet on Friday last in accordance with his habit on such occasions, did not confine his observations to graceful compliments, which were, however, by no means absent, but availed himself of the occasion to deal with matters concerning the welfare and the development of the State of which he is the distinguished guest. His Excellency did justice to the beneficence of the Nizam in supplying Secunderabad with waterworks and in fostering the works of the Chloroform Commission. Then coming to questions of State administration Lord Lansdowne with delicate touch congratulated his Highness upon having obeyed the dictates of prudence in devoting the first years of his reign to familiarising himself with the problems of Government and with the conditions peculiar to the Hyderabad dominions, containing, as they did, a population double that of many important European kingdoms. A territory covering 100,000 square miles, with a population of twelve millions, affords a spacious field for the display of the highest qualities in a ruler. It is somewhat startling to be reminded that the Deccan State has a population double that of Sweden and Norway, or that of the Australian Colonies, or of the Dominion of Canada. There is here something to rouse the ambition of any administrator. The Viceroy expressed the hope that the Nizam having come to maturity of his powers and acquired a long experience of the conditions with which it is necessary to deal will now take a more active part in the government of his State. He had heard with satisfaction, his Excellency stated, that for some time past his Highness has given proof of his aptitude for the discharge of his sovereign duties. As it is not to be expected that a sovereign shall also discharge in his own person the duties of a Prime Minister the advice of the Viceroy of course implies that the sovereign shall see that the wheels of the machinery of government work smoothly and harmoniously, and not that he should himself endeavour to deal with matters of routine which are best dealt with by competent and carefully-chosen subordinates. Lord Lansdowne admirably fulfils the duties of Viceroy by presiding over the work of the members of his Council and not by endeavouring to do their work himself—a task beyond the powers of any mortal whose day is limited to twenty-four hours. It is perhaps unnecessary to guard against the sound principle that the ruler of a State should himself bestow personal attention on the conduct of affairs. But there have been many instances in which the principle has been misapplied, and the Prince, endeavouring to be, like Louis XIV., his own Prime Minister, has found the multiplicity of affairs beyond his powers, and in the result has become discouraged.

The Viceroy, repeating the words of his predecessor on the occasion of the installation of the Nizam, said that the first essential for the improvement of the condition of his Highness' Dominions is that the finances shall be carefully looked to. By this the Viceroy did not mean inflated balances, but such careful husbanding of the finances that the natural resources of the country may be fully developed. It is to be regretted that his Excellency, like Lord Ripon before him, confined himself when touching on this vital topic to the enunciation of a general principle, the importance of which everyone will admit, and abstained from giving any practical suggestion for its efficacious application. Had the Governor-General been addressing the Supreme Council on the subject of provident finance he would undoubtedly have indicated, if not the details, the general lines which must be worked out if the desideratum is to be secured. The necessity for provident finance, his Excellency truly said, is peculiarly apparent in India—and in every Native State of India—by reason of the fluctuations of revenue owing to climatic conditions and other causes which lead at recurring intervals to periods of embarrassment and difficulty. It is not enough for a State to pay its way in prosperous years; if it have not a surplus wherewith to meet a time of drought or famine it will have to borrow; and without sound finance there can be no credit on which to borrow. The temptation to increase expenditure in prosperous years without thought for the bad time that is sure to come round is one source of financial embarrassment. But is by no means only one, as every skilled administrator knows. The Viceroy urged his Highness to be guided with regard to every proposal for increased expenditure by two considerations. First, whether it is in excess of the resources available in ordinary years; secondly, whether what is proposed is that which is most in accordance with the interests of his people. Perhaps we have done the Viceroy an injustice in saying that no practical suggestion had been thrown out for the guidance of the Hyderabad administration in applying the principle expressed in the words "Look to your finances." For in truth his Excellency applied this maxim when referring to the part taken by His Highness the Nizam in initiating the movement for what is known as Imperial Defence. The object of that movement, as it now stands, is to select a part of the troops of the Native States and train them by the best methods to act with our own troops in defending the Empire in any crisis or emergency that may arise. The first proposal came from the Hyderabad State, but while the other States have done their part and furnished their contingents to the Imperial Defence Force nothing further had been done by Hyderabad. His Excellency effectually disposed of the harsh criticism which has been levelled by some facile pens at this omission by pointing out that while the other States have within the last six years furnished troops for Imperial Defence the Nizam's Government had forty years before furnished the Hyderabad Contingent, which was available for Imperial purposes; the other States have only recently done what Hyderabad had done long before. His Highness the Nizam, we are told by this excellent authority, had no thought of receding from the offer made in 1886. The cause of the delay was this: when the expenditure side of the military budget of the State was looked at it was seen that it amounted to some seventy lakhs, of which fifty-two lakhs are laid out on the Irregular Force. But besides the Irregulars there are the Reformed Troops and the Goolburga Contingent, which are for all practical purposes Imperial Defence Troops. And there is the Hyderabad Contingent, commanded by British officers, the whole cost of which is defrayed out of the assigned revenues of the Nizam's Dominions. Taking all this into consideration and having regard to the other heavy claims on the revenues of the State, the Viceroy did not consider it would be fair to impose any fresh burden for military purposes. His Highness having—as we showed yesterday—taken the arrangement of the question out of the region of controversy into which it had unaccountably drifted, met the Viceroy on his arrival with the offer of a cavalry regiment to be chosen out of either of the existing corps. This regiment the Viceroy accepted as a sufficient further contribution from the State to the cause of Imperial Defence. It is probable that a second regiment will be contributed at a later period; but that will really be only a formality for, as the Viceroy stated, the Contingent are practically a part of the Imperial Force already, and in training and efficiency are on a level with the regiments contributed by other States. In refusing to entail upon the Nizam's Government any additional military burden, in view of the heavy expenditure already incurred the Viceroy has given a striking object lesson in the application of the tests, which he recommended his Highness to bring to bear when a proposal is made to add to the expenditure of the State. Under the magic touch of these talismans the magnificent and tempting proposal to give sixty lakhs towards military objects, which already cost the State a heavy annual sum, has been magnanimously waived aside by the Government of India; even the subsequent proposal to hand over the five thousand Reformed Troops to the Supreme Government was discovered to be in excess of the exigencies of the case. The relief to the State is appreciable. But even beyond this consideration is the fact that the Government has shown a degree of self-restraint which some of its critics would not have deemed possible. The Viceroy has had more care for the welfare of the Nizam's finances than some of his Highness' own advisers.

Having received from the Supreme Government such gratifying proof of disinterestedness and goodwill, it is to be hoped that the Nizam will see fit to act on the Viceroy's counsel, to take a direct and active part in the government of the country. His Highness has found that when he gives an order his Prime Minister carries it out without hesitation or delay, even when it may not be in accordance with his personal views. This is an example which might be usefully followed by the different Secretaries under the Minister, who in their turn should carry out his instructions and devote their time to the duties of their office instead of intriguing one against the other and setting all Hyderabad by the ears. But that, as Rudyard Kipling would say, is another story.

APROPOS of the settlement arrived at so far back as last May, but only now announced in any detail, respecting the Burmo-Siamese frontier line, we see that the French are congratulating themselves on the success of their diplomacy. We are afraid that our neighbours have been misled by the not altogether accurate telegram published in London on the 20th ult., and that they are rather reckoning upon their chickens before they are hatched. We know that France hopes to establish in the Far East another India, and that in pursuance of this idea she tries to score every possible advantage in those regions. Those Frenchmen who are throwing their caps up into the air should have reserved their jubilation until they had made themselves sure of the facts. The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times*, after describing the new limits, adds:—"Last year our Boundary Commission condemned the Mekong as the frontier and strongly recommended the inclusion of the old Burmese State of Kyaingchaing east of (the) Mekong. This has not been done." The above statement as we have said is misleading. The little State of Kyaingchaing which is astride the Mekong was recognised as belonging to us, but we decided to hand it over to Siam. How this helps French aspirations in Indo-China we are unable to see. Occasionally the London journals, particularly the *Standard* articles, refer in alarmist tones to the aggressiveness of our rivals in that quarter of the world. The position calls for vigilant watchfulness on the part of the British Government, but the fears now and then expressed in the home newspapers are for the most part exaggerated. Those who are inclined to be anxious as to our interests in these remote countries may be recommended to follow Lord Salisbury's advice, and study big maps.

THE China mail brings full details of the Anti-Missionary outrage in Shensi of which Reuter informed us three weeks ago. Instead of one outrage however there were two. In the first of these the Rev. F. Hugh, the provicar apostolic of Northern Shensi, was attacked; in the second the Rev. M. Philips and his wife. Mr. Hugh is one of the Roman Catholic fathers who go out to China with no prospect of returning to their homes and live in remote districts of the Empire. Two hundred Chinamen robbed his mission premises of the stores he had laid in for the use of his flock during the period of famine at Nyanting. He was hustled and struck and though cries of "Kill the Western devil" were loudly raised, there was fortunately no individual sufficiently plucky to carry out the collective wishes of the mob. Subsequently the school was wrecked, the chapel stripped, and seizing the cathechist in charge they bound his hands and feet together. Mr. Hugh was stoned and would have been hanged but for the interference of the landlord of the inn where he had proceeded, preparatory to reporting his assailants to the yamen. At Kienyang Hsien Mr. Philips' house was set fire to, and the inmates narrowly escaped being burnt to death. Mr. Philips and his wife took refuge in the District Magistrate's yamen, and when last heard of were safe under his protection. Reports of anti-missionary outrages had become so common that they were almost always discountenced. In these two however, it appears that the outrages have if anything been understated.

THE scheme set on foot for re-organizing the old-established and popular Chartered Mercantile Bank was exhaustively discussed at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders which is reported in another column. As might be anticipated, reference was made to the Bombay frauds, and as Mr. Samuel Montagu, M.P., observed, some of the criticisms indulged in were "most unreasonable." In the minds of all fair-minded men the honourable gentleman's vindication of the London management was

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE STRANDING OF THE HOWE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The high tide now washes the decks of the Iron-clad Howe. Strenuous efforts are being made to save her but she appears to be doomed.

THE BROKEN HILL STRIKE.

Advices have been received that the strike at the Broken Hill mines has terminated.

MOVEMENTS OF OSMAN DIGNA.

SUAKIN, Nov. 6.

Osman Digna has retired to Amet, having failed to rally the local tribes against the Egyptians.

THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 7.

This morning Sir Mortimer Durand had a long private interview with H. H. the Nizam. In the afternoon their Excellencies, Staff, the Resident, and a large party visited the Afzul Gunj Hospital, where Surgeon-Major Lawrie, a member of the Chloroform Commission, gave an interesting lecture on the investigation of the effects of chloroform when administered. After experimenting on the subject he recapitulated the three points arrived at by the Commission, and went on to say that chloroform simply sent the brain to sleep, and as narcosis was produced, the patient lost consciousness, the muscles relaxed, and sensation abolished. The Commission had made good the teaching of the great Scotch Surgeon Syme, the Napoleon of surgery. An impression has prevailed in certain quarters that Dr. Burton came to India to interpret to Indian experiments. That was not so; he came as a foremost and most able exponent of the chief theory of chloroform syncope. In conclusion Dr. Lawrie added that the work of the Hyderabad Commission was accomplished solely through the royal munificence of H. H. the Nizam. Considering the position the lecturer occupied it would be unbecoming in him to speak in the necessary terms of extravagant praise of H. H. the Nizam, but he would say that as long as the profession of medicine lasted so long would H. H. the Nizam's name be famous all over the world. From the hospital H. H. the Nizam drove their Excellencies down to the Mir Alum lake where elaborate arrangements were made for the entertainment of the party: their Excellencies had a sail on the lake, and after spending a pleasant afternoon returned to the Residency.

FRONTIER TRIBAL RAIDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

The recent raids of the Jajis upon the Turis in the direction of Paiwar necessitated the transfer of Mr. Mer, Political Officer of Kurram Valley, to Paiwar Kotl.

DISTURBANCES IN THE CHINDWIN VALLEY.

Notwithstanding the fast preparations made to attack the tribesmen in the Northern Chin Hill from Fort White and Kalewa in the Chindwin Vally there has been a marked lull in the disturbances, possibly due to the inability of the raid owing to the prompt measures taken to check them.

FIRE AT THE MUIR MILLS, CAWNPORE.

A disastrous fire broke out in the Muir Mills, Cawnpre, on Saturday evening, resulting in the destruction of the whole west wing, which was fully insured.

FRESH TROUBLES IN THE CHIN HILLS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 7.

A Pres note, issued by the Secretariat, says that on the 28th October the Deputy Commissioner, Maubin, received intimation that a gathering of thirty or forty men, under Mintha, had attacked Pyindaye, and burnt the police post which had been vacated as usual for the rainy season. Mr. Courneuve left the same day with twenty military police, and picking up the Kyiklat Myook, and some Thugyies and armed Karens *en route* arrived at Pindaye next day. He found that the Subdivisional Officer Mr. Bere was already on the spot, and the gathering had previous to Mr. Bere's arrival been attacked and dispersed by Kyunkadun Thugyi Maung Tha Din Aung, with the loss of one killed, one wounded and five captured. Arrangements for hunting down the fugitives were at once made, and so far sixteen have been caught. It appears that the leader was a man who has been travelling about the district as a doctor, and who was known as Sayagale. He gave out that he was from the palace at Mandalay, and succeeded in getting up a following of about thirty-two men, whose only arms were dahs and spears. They entered Pyindaye at dawn on the 24th, at a time when all the men are away; and announcing that they were going to rule the country in future, burat down the deserted thana, and setting up white umbrellas went off to attack Kyunkadun Thugyi, from whom they expected to obtain firearms. The Thugyi, however, was ready for them, and drove them off, as already stated.

The Myookship of Pyindaye has just become vacant and Thugyi Maung Tha Dun Aung has been appointed to the post in recognition of his brave and loyal conduct in suppressing what might have become rather a serious rising.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 7.

According to present arrangements Lord Hawkes' team will arrive in Bombay on December 21, and play against the Parsees on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th; the Presidency on the 26th, 27th, and 28th; and the Parsees (return) on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of December.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Captain Chapman, 25th Bombay Infantry, has been confirmed in the appointment as Superintendent, Army Schools, Bombay Presidency, *vice* Colonel Jacob, resigned.

Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Jennings, 23rd Bombay Infantry, officiates as Adjutant, in addition to his duties as Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Delamain promoted and Lieutenant Shewell officiates as Quarter-Master.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 6.

A public meeting was held here this afternoon, Mr. Atmaram Bhickaji, retired extra Assistan Commissioner, presided. Fifty-eight delegates were elected from the Amraoti district to attend the National Congress at Allahabad. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Joshi, Mudholkar, Jog, Angal, Kale, Dewjibhai, Kane, Sardarsing, Kazi Hajimiya, Khaparde, and Keskar.

BELGAUM WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 5.

Tennis Singles.—Mr. Marden, Cheshire, beat Mr. Owen Marden by two sets out of three.

Tennis Doubles.—Messrs. Marden and Boger for Belgaum beat Mr. Owen Marden and Captain Tennant, Visitors, by six to three and six to four.

Ladies Doubles, (Visitors).—Misses Clark and Inkson beat Mrs. Channer and Mrs. Stretton, Belgaum, by six to three and seven to six games.

Mixed Pairs Tennis.—Mrs. Channer and Mr. Marden, (Belgaum) beat Miss Clark and Mr. Owen Marden, Visitors, two sets out of three.

Golf—Three Sets.—The match was for the best of 18 holes. Visitor, Colonel Wodehouse *vs.* Captain Haughton (Belgaum); the latter won. Visitor-Mr. Brown *vs.* Major Saunders (Belgaum) the latter won. Visitor, Mr. Lushigton *vs.* Mr. Boyd Belgaum, the former won. Visitors won the match by one, Mr. Lushington having won by 10 holes, while (Belgaum) together won by nine holes.

The ladies' shooting match was won by Miss Wodehouse from Kolhapore, Miss Sheringham, of Belgaum, making the second highest score.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SKY RACES.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.

The "Local Purse."

Captain Chapman's Tip-Top	1
Major Richardson's No Name	2
Mr. Harrison's Soapy Sponge	3

SECOND RACE.

The "Dwarf Plate."

Mr. Harrison's Satara, walk-over	1

THIRD RACE.

The "Welter Plate."

Mr. Bennet's Acorn	1
Mr. Murray's Ake-Ake	2
Captain Grove's Diamond	3

FOURTH RACE.

Mr. Ducat's Khazanna	1
Mr. Harrison's Satara	2

FIFTH RACE.

Captain Chapman's Tip-Top	1
Mr. Harry's Speculation	2
Mr. Harrison's Soapy Sponge	3

Raining most of the time.

TOWN'S MEETING AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 5.

A meeting of the Kasba Ward voters and others, numbering over 2,000, was held last evening under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Deshmukh, in Mallikarjun's temple, with a view to call upon their three elected commissioners to explain why they voted for an outlay of Rs. 1,11,385, which the Municipality at their recent meeting sanctioned. One member attended and said he was not present, and did not vote, and would not have voted. The other two did not appear, though duly invited. After a long discussion a vote of censure on the two absenting members and a resolution condemning the action of the Municipality were unanimously passed. The meeting also condemned the motion brought by the managing committee for increasing the halalkhor and water taxes, which are already oppressive.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

Mr. Eardley Norton delivered a speech here relating to the Congress this evening, in the Mayo Hall. Pandit Sunderlal Vakil presided. Mr. Norton considered that the Councils Act was a great triumph for the Congress party. He said that if Government acted in the spirit of their Parliamentary speeches, he believed Congress would be disposed loyally to accept and try the measure for the present, though it would eventually ask more. If on the other hand Government acted illiberally he feared agitation would increase in strength and bitterness. He congratulated Lord Lansdowne on the tone of his Poona speech as betokening his acceptance in the spirit in which the measure was passed by Parliament. He denied having ascribed the authorship of the Bhingas pamphlet to Sir Auckland Colvin but, as the *Pioneer* became communicative, Mr. Norton invited it to avow Sir Auckland Colvin's authorship of article, entitled "If it be real what it means," and invited Mr. Auckland Colvin to explain why he had changed his views. The speech lasted over an hour, and was received with great enthusiasm.

ATTACK ON MR. NORTON.

As Mr. Norton was driving back two horsemen in disguise assaulted him with latties on the left arm. When repulsed they hurled the latties, which hit Mr. Norton's chest, and bolted. Mr. Norton was not hurt. His assailants are not yet discovered.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT ARGYLE ROAD.

TWO WOMEN STABBED.

Yesterday morning considerable excitement was caused amongst the residents of Argyle Road, by reason of a murderous assault, committed by Malari Luxmon upon his wife Gunga, aged 25 years, and her mother Jai, aged 70 years, by means of a hatchet. The exact motive for this violent deed is to some extent involved in mystery, but from surrounding circumstances it appears that partly from jealousy, and partly to have revenge upon Gunga, the man was prompted to commit the outrage, which would have in all probability proved fatal but for the prompt assistance rendered by the neighbours. He was jealous, because the woman Gunga had gone to live under the protection of another man, and he was bent upon revenge, because he was prosecuted on a criminal charge in the Police Court by Gunga, four months after she had left his house. Malari sent for Gunga several times, but she persisted in refusing to return to his house. This irritated Malari who went to Jai's house yesterday morning, armed with a hatchet, with which he threatened to batter out the brains of Gunga if she dared refuse to accompany him to his house. Gunga boldly refused to comply with his demand, whereupon Malari lost his temper, and, raising the hatchet, struck her forcibly on the head, causing a wound three inches deep. He dealt her some more blows, when her mother, Jai, screamed out for assistance. Malari next turned upon the old woman and struck her as well with the hatchet, causing several nasty wounds over her forehead and shoulders. The cries of the mother and daughter brought other inmates of the house on the scene, but they were terror-stricken and fled to save themselves, as Malari threatened to kill any one who dared attempt to arrest him. The police were immediately sent for, and Constable Tighe and a number of policemen promptly repaired to the spot. On seeing the policemen approaching, Malari took to his heels and got out of the policemen's reach. The latter removed the women to the J. J. Hospital, where they are now lying in a precarious state. Gunga may possibly recover, but very little hope is entertained regarding the recovery of her mother, Jai. Malari is still at large, and the police are making diligent search to trace him. He seems to have absconded to Talegaum, whither a telegram has been despatched to the police authorities to arrest him, should he be found there.

THE PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS.

An extra edition of the *Bulet m Indiano* dated yesterday says:—

At Pangim there was an amicable settlement. At Santa Cruz the populars proclaimed a new committee because the president came after legal hours. At Goa Velha the populars appointed a new committee, because the president was absent and the assembly would not recognise the substitute, it being unlawful to do so. At Goa the populars had a majority. At Ribandar the misdoing of official agents were great, the regedor tore the papers, which were offered at the ballot-box. Protests were offered by the outraged populars and criminal proceeding applied for. At Sambrazjon on account of Government the populars nominated a new committee. Disturbances occurred at Calangute and Parra where the governmentals took the urn and voting papers. At all other Bardes circles the populars were victorious. At Sanguem there were no elections. In Revora the election has not commenced yet. At Ribandar the election continues, notwithstanding disturbances of Government canvassers. The results on the whole are favourable to the popular party.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 3.

Notwithstanding the fact that every official in Hyderabad has strived his utmost to make their welcome to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne a right royal one, Providence has been unkind and the elements have seriously interfered with the arrangements. Hyderabad, like other places, has suffered from a too plentiful rainfall, and although last week the average had been over-topped by many inches, a storm burst over the city, and over four inches of rain fell in one night, a quantity almost unknown here in the monsoon. The roads were rendered very heavy, and the decoration of the city and preparations for the entertainment of the Viceregal party, for which the generous sum of three-and-a-half lakhs of rupees had been voted, were seriously damaged. Fortunately the weather improved on Wednesday, and every possible effort was made to decorate the city, and by the time his Excellency was due to arrive here to-day Hyderabad looked as gay and pretty as bunting, venetian poles, triumphal arches, and scrolls bearing words of blessing and welcome could make it. The road to the Residency at Chuddergbat was flanked on both sides by tall posts from which lines of bannerettes hung. The spaces between the poles were artistically filled in with a railing of lattice work, decorated with artificial flowers. At intervals triumphal arches of imposing proportions, and in some cases flanked with cannon, spanned the road, and bore expressions of hearty welcome to Lord and Lady Lansdowne, blessings for the Queen-Empress, and loyal devotion to the Royal Family. These lavish decorations, combined with the natural beauties of Hyderabad, and its surroundings, and the freshness of the trees, made up a striking and imposing scene to which life was added by thousands of the Nizam's picturesque troops. The day has been fine and delightfully cool, and the appearance of the city is a bewildering mass of color full of life and animation, and presenting as many fascinating pictures that the spectator is bewildered. From daybreak this morning the roads have been alive with cavalry and infantry, and the variety of types of the Nizam's army is alone worth a long journey to see. The station premises have also received a liberal amount of attention, and Mr. A. Lyall, Chief Inspector of Maintenance, in the Engineering Department, of the N.-C. S. Railway, is to be complimented on his success in making the station look attractive and pretty. The first official move, which indicated that the time for the arrival of the Viceregal party was at hand, was the departure at 2-30 by special train for Lingumpalli of the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, Mr. Irwin, First Assistant Resident, Major Gough, Military Secretary, Mr. Faridoonji, Private Secretary to the Minister, Mr. Dosabhai, A.-D.-C., to Sir Asman Jah, and Dr. Ettamad-ul-Huk. As his Excellency travels rapidly, the ceremony of the meeting between the Viceroy and his Highness the Nizam on the border of Hyderabad territory was omitted, and the Minister was also excused from the same courtesy. Sir Asman Jah and staff and Mr. Irwin welcomed their Excellencies at Lingumpalli, and the ceremony being completed Sir Asman's saloon was attached to the Viceregal train, which then proceeded to Hyderabad. In the meantime the preparations in Hyderabad for the reception had proceeded apace. Thousands of the Nizam's troops lined the route along which the visitors were to proceed to the Residency. In addition to these the British Garrison supplied a Field Officers' escort of the 21st Hussars. They numbered 100 horses, and were composed one-half of chestnuts and the other of browns. They were a remarkably fine body of men, splendidly mounted, and officered by Captain Doyne, Captain Eadon, Lieutenant Ewind, Lieutenant Maclachlan, and Lieutenant Pirie. The escort took up its position in front of the station, and awaited the arrival of the Viceregal party. An hour before the train was timed to arrive the station was thronged by a brilliant assembly of the principal officers of the Hyderabad State, the Resident's staff, Officers commanding the Secunderabad District and Staff, and other Officers invited to witness the function. The Resident, Mr. Trevor Chicele Plowden, C.S.I., C. S., was early in attendance, and he was accompanied by Captain Adye, Mr. Bosanquet, Captain Arbuthnot, Captain Fagan, and Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Lawrie. There was a large assemblage of nobles in state uniforms, and amongst them were noticed the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Rajah Girdhary Pasha, Rajah Murly Manohur, the Kotwal of the City, the Post Master General, Nawab Vicar-ul-Mulk, Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Hafiz Yar Khan, Nawab Khursheed-ul-Mulk, Sir Kurshed Jah, and Syed Siraj-ul-Hassan, Subedar, Northern Division. Among the officers, officials, and others were General Protheroe, Hyderabad Contingent; Major Westmoreland, Hyderabad Contingent, Colonel Kirkwood, Hyderabad Contingent; Colonel Warner, Madras Lancers; Captain Bond, R. E., Captain Stevens, Madras Infantry; Deputy Surgeon General Roberts; Lieut. East, A.-D.-C., to General East; Officers of the 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment; Officers of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment; Colonel West, Royal Horse Artillery; Captain Rideout, Commissariat Officer; Captain Lawford, Assistant Adjutant General; Baron Heyking, Consul-General for Germany; Colonel R. Mackenzie, Commissioner, Berars; Mr. Grattan Geary, Bombay; Mr. Alfred Linison, Consul-General for Denmark; the Earl of Kerry; Colonel Warner; Mr. R. Cavendish; Mr. Storey; Dr. Gell, Bishop of Madras; Rev. Samuel Morley, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop; and many others. On the right of the platform was drawn up a guard-of-honour, composed of a hundred rank-and-file of the 2nd Infantry, Nizam's Regular Troops, under the command of Captain Hartle. They were a fine looking body of men, well-dressed, armed, and drilled. At a quarter-past four there was a general stir amongst the troops and nobles when outriders announced that his Highness the Nizam was approaching the station. His Highness drove up in a State carriage, and was attired in ordinary European costume, with the exception of his yellow head-dress. He wore the Order of the Star of India. His Highness was met in the porch-way by Mr. Plowden, and received a salute from British and Native troops. The nobles of his State made their obeisance whilst the assembly awaited the arrival of the Viceroy. Punctually at half-past four, the hour at which the special was due, the booming of the royal salute of thirty-one guns, fired by the Nizam's Artillery, announced the arrival of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne, the guard-of-honour saluted, and the band played the National Anthem. His Excellency the Viceroy, in ordinary dress, decorated with the Star of India, quickly alighted, followed by her Excellency Lady Lansdowne and Staff. His Excellency looked extremely well after his fatiguing journey and his recent indisposition, whilst her Ladyship appeared to be in good health. They were heartily greeted by his Highness the Nizam and the Resident, Mr. Plowden. His Excellency was accompanied by Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.S., Foreign Secretary; Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., C.S., officiating Secretary to the Viceroy; Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Viceroy; Mr. J. A. Crawford, C.S.; officiating Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department; Surgeon-Major E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy; Captain the Hon. C. Harbord, A.-D.-C; Lieut. H. A. Packenham, A.-D.-C.; Lieut. S. H. Pollen, Mr. F. W. Latimer, the Earl of Kerry, and Mr. R. Cavendish joined the Viceregal party here.

The Viceregal party dined at the Residency, and in addition to their Excellencies and Staff there were Brigadier-General Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I.; Major and Mrs. Gough, Surg-Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. Storey, Mr. Bosanquet, Lieut.-Col. and Mr. Kirkwood, Col. and Mrs. Neville, Col. Warner, the Earl of Kerry, Col. K. Mackenzie, Mr. R. Cavendish, Capt. and Mrs. Hastings, and Lieut. Arbuthnot, A.-D.-C.

A busy day terminated with a levée at the Residency. Unfortunately this function was somewhat marred by a heavy downpour of rain. About sundown threatening clouds commenced together, and shortly after seven o'clock it commenced to rain in torrents, which were accompanied by thunder and lightning. The attempts made at illuminating the City were rendered useless. Notwithstanding this misfortune the levée was a brilliant function.

THE STATE BANQUET.

Nov. 4.

The State of Hyderabad has long been famous throughout the world for the generosity of its hospitality to visitors, and in the visit of the Viceroy nothing has been wanting to uphold the reputation of the Nizam and his ancestors. Although it may be said that the completeness of the present entertainment is not without very many precedents, yet it is only just to state that their Excellencies the Viceroy and his popular consort will, when they depart from his Highness's territory, go away with the most pleasing memories of its ruler and his advisers. It is true that the welfare and happiness of a people is not indicated by the amount of bunting displayed in the streets of their capital, but from what the first representative of her Majesty the Queen-Empress has seen of this one the most important Native State in the Empire of India, it must be apparent that not only are its rulers anxious to extend a loyal and hearty welcome to all who visit their Dominions, but that there is an earnest desire on the part of his Highness the Nizam and his advisers to accept and follow the wisdom of those who have gained it in a wider field, and that the well-being and prosperity of their people is their first consideration. That this is a fact was evidenced by the important and diplomatic utterances of His Excellency on Friday night, for whilst pointing out in careful and well-chosen words the duties of the powers of the territory, he was not backward in acknowledging that his Highness the Nizam and his Ministers had shown themselves anxious to progress, not too hastily but well in the direction of improvement, and that one of their greatest concerns was to preserve intact the present beneficial Government of the Empire. Politically the visit of his Excellency is fraught with the greatest importance, and much good must come of the wholesome and becoming advice which has been offered to the rulers of Hyderabad.

Returning, however, to the courtesies of the visit it is necessary to state that the formalities commenced to-day with the Miraj Pursi ceremony, when four of his Highness' principal officers called at the Residency to enquire after his Excellency's health. At eleven o'clock the Nizam and twelve nobles paid a State call upon his Excellency. Every preparation befitting such a ceremony was made at the Residency. The road from the gateway was lined by a detachment of the splendid cavalry, the 21st Hussars, and a guard-of-honour, composed of the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, under Captain Isham, Lieutenants Crooke and Rowlands, was drawn up outside the beautiful residence of Mr. Trevor Chicele Plowden, C.S.I., C.S. Mr. Crawford, of the Foreign Department, Colonel Lord W. Beresford, and Captain the Hon. C. Harbord, A.-D.-C., had proceeded to Chow Mahala, and accompanied his Highness the Nizam to the Residency, with him were Sir Asman Jah, Sir Khurshed Jah, premier noble, Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Vicar-ul-Umra, and other officers of State. The usual ceremony of offering *nazars* (of five gold mohurs) by each noble had been gone through, his Highness departed, escorted by a party of cavalry from the Golconda Brigade. From 12 noon to 1-30 p.m the Minister and three principal nobles visited his Excellency the Viceroy, and at 3-15 p.m. his Excellency, accompanied by his staff, returned the visit at Chow Mahala, where a similar ceremony was gone through.

No doubt what will prove to be the premier event of the visit was the entertainment of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne at the Nizam's palace. The preparation for this function have been going on for many days past, and on all hands it was determined that the hospitality offered to his Excellency should be as lavish and loyal as that extended to the lamented Duke of Clarence on his visit. Fully three miles of road stretch between the Residency and Chow Mahala, extending right through the heart of the city of Hyderabad. The whole of the route was decorated with bunting and made as gay as brilliant colours, triumphal arches, and scrolls with words of greeting could well make it. The oriental picturesqueness of the city with here and there magnificent specimens of Eastern architecture lent itself readily to decoration. In addition each side of the road was flanked with countless numbers of variegated "buttees," whilst the lines of the principal buildings were all picked out with coloured lights. It is impossible to describe the effect of three miles of such illuminations as were witnessed on Friday night. The city was a dream of grandeur, fairy-like beauty. Nothing could have exceeded the magnificence of the Char Minars. Its lofty and graceful minarettes, in themselves a combination of artistic grace and exquisite proportions stood out against a moonlit sky of silver-grey. Each line of the colossal structure was picked out with coloured lamps and viewed from the distance, with occasional flashes of fitful lightning further enhancing its beauty, it contained within itself all the romantic fancy of the Orient pictured in the tales of the "Arabian Nights." Adding to the beauties of decoration and illumination was the lining of the thoroughfares and palace-grounds with hundreds of the Nizam's picturesque troops, and they with their prancing horses and bright uniforms added much to the picture.

Mr. Dosabhoy Nusserwanji, A.-D.-C., to his Highness, proceeded to the Residency to accompany their Excellencies to Chow Mabala. They arrived, escorted by a body of Madras Lancers, punctually at 8 o'clock, and were met at the portico by his Highness the Nizam. Lady Lansdowne was guided by her host through the grounds to view the illuminations. After a short stay in the reception room the party proceeded to the banqueting hall, which it is almost unnecessary to say was a marvel of splendour. The tables, which were furnished with gorgeous silver, were laid with covers for no less than three hundred persons. His Highness sat at the centre table with Lady Lansdowne on his right and his Excellency the Viceroy on his left. Immediately opposite to them was the Resident, Mr. Trevor C. Plowden, and the principal official guests were also accommodated at the same table. The following is a list of the guests:—

His Excellency the Minister, Nawabs Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Vicar-ul-Umrah Bahadur and son, Khani Khana Bahadur, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Khurshed-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Shamsul-Mulk Bahadur, Asif Yar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Masheer-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Shuja-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Mahboob Yar Jung Bahadur, Major Afsar Jung Bahadur, Nadir Jung Bahadur, Sultan-ul-Hukma Bahadur, Davar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Asad Yar Jung Bahadur, Behram-ud-Dowla Bahadur, Mahboob Yar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Kadar-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Kadir Jung Bahadur, Imdad Jung Bahadur, Asif Nawaz-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Sarwar Jung Bahadur, Mukarab-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Saf Afgan Jung Bahadur, Saf Shikan Jung Bahadur, and Shamsher-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Rajas Kishen Pershad Bahadur, Sheoraj Dharamwant Bahadur, Murli Manohur Bahadur, Beej Raj Bahadur, Girdhari Pershad Bahadur, Lutchman Rao Bahadur, Goor Sahoy Bahadur, Bhagwan Sahoy Bahadur, Lochan Chand Bahadur, and Indar Karan Bahadur, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Major and Mrs. Gough, Captain and Mrs. McCarthy, Colonel and Mrs. Neville, Mr. D. Gauntlett, Colonel Ludlow, Major-General Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. F. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Hodson, Mr. J. Ballantyne, Dr. and Mrs. Lauder, Surgeon-Captain Hehir, Captain Beauclerk, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heenan, Mr. C. Harold, Mr. and Mrs. Sturge, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Biscoe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gough, General and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Devlin, Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. J. Pollard, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gribble, Mr. J. Nelson, Mr. H. Gray, Mr. C. K. Lamont, Mr. M. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, Mrs. Constable, Mr. C. B. Dunlop, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth, Mr. A. W. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Rev. A. Tagliabue, Mr. J. H. Furneaux, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. B. S. Brenner, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. Lowinskey, Mrs. Mosenthal, Mr. R. A. Willis, Messrs. Faridoonji and Dosabboy N. Chinoy, A.-D.-C., to H. H. the Nizam, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Mrs. and Miss Lawrie, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. Mrs. Willmot, Mr. and Mrs. Croley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Schaffter, Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes, Mr. and Mrs. Bracklesby, Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. George, Moulvies Hassan Ataullah, Ameer Hassan, and Abdul Hassan, Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur and son, Mirza Mazharulla Khan, Moulvies Afzal Hoossain, Ali Raza Khan, Ahmed Razah Khan, Mohamed Yaseen Khan, and Nizam-ud-din-Ahmed, Rai Hukam Chand, Moulvi Ala-ul Rahman, Nawabs Rafat Yar Jung Bahadur, and Akbar Jung Bahadur, Moulvi Mohamed Munwar Khan, Mr. Dorabjee Dossabhoy, Mr. Venkatrao, Moulvi Abdul Karim, Nawab Ikbal Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Dowlah Yar Jung Bahadur, Moulvi Syed Ali Bilgrami, Mr. H. N. Vakeel, Moulvi Syed Mahomed Hussain, Mirza Ghulam Mustapha Baig, Mr. Burjorjee Jamshedjee, Mr. Meer Kazin Ally, Mr. Mirza Mehdi Khair, Nawab Bashir Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Mr. Mirza Nasir Baig, Baba Madhoosadan Chater, Captain Mumtaz Ali, Captain Abdoola Baig, Dr. Mirza Karim Khan, Mr. Abdul Ali Khan, Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan, Nawab Sohrab Jung, Khan Bahadoor Shaik Hismuddin, Abul Hassan (Shorkat Jung's son), Mr. B. K. Joshi, Syed Sirajul Hasson, Nawab Intekhab Jung Bahadur, Moulvie S. M. Fakhrudin, Mr. and Mrs. Ali Abdulla, Miss Nundy, Mahomed Anvar Khansahib, Nawab Azim Yar Jung Bahadur, Moulvie Bushir-ud-din Ahmed, Capt. Hadi, Nawab Laik-ud-Dowlah Bahadur, Nawab Bark Jung Bahadur, Raja Khandeh Rao, and Mrs. Woolmer.

During dinner his Highness the Nizam's cavalry band played, under the baton of Mr. A. G. Moraes, a pleasing selection of music.

After dinner his Highness rose to propose the health of the Queen and her Representative in India the Marquis of Lansdowne, and also that of the Marchioness. The terms in which he did so have already appeared in our telegraphic columns. The toast was enthusiastically honoured and his Excellency in reply made an important and telling speech which was frequently interrupted by loud outbursts of applause. At its termination the Viceroy proposed the health of the Nizam, which was also heartily drunk, and to which his Highness briefly responded. These speeches were so franght with interest that they were made public at once by aid of the telegraph, and there is now no need for repeating them. At ten o'clock the party vacated the banqueting hall and proceeded to the grounds where an excellent display of fire-works was given, and it was not until close upon twelve o'clock that his Highness bade his distinguished guests good-night. To sum up the entertainment in a line, it may be said that it was one of the most brilliant functions in the history of Hyderabad, famous for its loyalty and unbounded hospitality.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

Nov. 5.

Notwithstanding the fatigue of last night's programme, their Excellencies were early astir this morning. One of the features of to-day's events was the review of British troops at Secunderabad. By seven o'clock Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and Staff, and the Resident, Mr. Trevor C. Plowden and Staff were on their way to the city adjoining Hyderabad. The review was on a par with the success and brilliancy of the functions which have preceded it, and judging from the words of satisfaction his Excellency gave utterance to, and which he wished to be conveyed to the troops there is no doubt that the display of this morning was to his Excellency's mind one of the most interesting events of the visit. There were 5,500 men of all arms, European and Native, on the parade-ground. His Highness the Nizam was present, and a large gathering of officials, ladies, and nobles of the State graced the proceedings. The turn-out of troops was a remarkably fine one, considering the fact that the 26th Madras Infantry were absent, also 100 men of the Madras Lancers, 80 men of the 21st Hussars, and 150 men of the Suffolk Regiment, on escort and guard duty in connection with the Viceregal visit. The 20th Madras Infantry, just returned from active service in Burma, was also crippled, and only turned out 200 men, 180 being on the sick-list and 200 men at drill, and 150 recruits being absent. The troops of the Hyderabad Contingent and those of the district were drawn up as follows: M Battery R.H.A., on the right in action; Cavalry in line of mass and Artillery in line of half intervals. Infantry in line of quarter column. On the arrival of their Excellencies and H. H. the Nizam a salute of thirty-one guns was fired. The troops were under the command of Major-General Protheroe, C.B., whilst the A. A. G.'s were Capt. E.M. Lawford, and Major Westmoreland; Deputy A. A. Gs., Capt. Little, and Capt. East, A.-D.-C., and Lieut. Pirie, orderly officer. The Cavalry Brigade was composed of 1st Madras Lancers, and 21st Hussars, Col. Warner, Commanding, Artillery M Battery Royal Horse, 35th Field Battery R. A., 49th Field Battery R. A., Heavy Battery, under Lieut-Col. M. R. West, R. H. A., First Infantry Brigade, composed of 2nd Suffolk Regiment, 15th M.I., 26th M.I., 6th Infantry, H.C., under Col. H.S. Elton, 16th M. I., 2nd Infantry Brigade 2nd Welsh Regt., 16th M. I., 20th M. I., Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles under Col. B. N. Auley, 2nd Welsh Regt. There was also No. 2 Company (Q. O.) Sappers and Miners. The infantry bands were massed. His Excellency and the Nizam having arrived on the ground they proceeded down the line in the following order:—

Deputy Assistant Adjt. Gen.
Escort.
A.-D.-C. Viceroy. A.-D.-C. H. H. Nizam.
H. E. the Viceroy.
Private Sec. Viceroy. Military Sec. Viceroy.
General Officer Commanding.
Military Secretary to Resident.
A. A. G. A. A. G.
Orderly Officer. A.-D.-C.
Escort.

His Excellency and H. H. the Nizam having taken up their position at the saluting base, the troops proceeded to take up their position for marching-past. The General Officer Commanding took his place at the head of the cavalry. The cavalry and artillery marched-past and moved round the square, when the infantry marched-past in grand division in mass of quarter-columns and line of quarter-columns, cavalry and artillery trotted-past, and then the cavalry brigades galloped-past by squadrons. After these manœuvres the troops advanced, and gave the Royal salute.

The manner in which these evolutions were accomplished left nothing to be desired and reflected the highest credit on every individual whether officer or private. As already stated his Excellency was so impressed with the efficiency of the Hyderabad Contingent and troops of the District that he particulary requested General Protheroe to convey his sense of approval and satisfaction to both officers and men.

To-day his Excellency and H. H. the Nizam had luncheon at Busheer Bagh, the residence of Sir Asman Jah, whose guests they were. There were two hundred and fifty persons present and the entertainment was worthy of the occasion.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

The following is the First General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Lower Burma, and Madras for the season 1892-93:—

Area.—In Bengal the season has been generally favourable and the winter crop sowings up to September are estimated at 29,900,000 acres, or 1·3 per cent. over last year's area, and 6·5 per cent. under the normal. The estimated acreage under the "bhadoia or rainy weather crops, which consist largely of rice, also shows an increase of 500,000 acres compared with the area, 15,300,000 acres, under the crops in the previous year. In Madras the sowings at the end of September were estimated at 3,430,000 acres, which is 9 per cent. over the area normal and 31 per cent. over that shown in the corresponding period of last year. This is due to the exceptionally favourable weather and the increase is most marked in the Deccan and Carnatic, where the excess over the normal is 37 and 30 per cent., respectively. Lower Burma also shows a general increase in the rice area, which is given at 4,415,000 acres for the ten chief rice-producing districts as compared with 4,241,000 actually cultivated last year.

Condition and prospects.—The general prospects of the winter rice are favourable in Bengal, and a full average crop is expected. The crop in Madras and Lower Burma are everywhere good, except in the extreme south of Madras, where they need more rain.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A Mayne, B	Capt H P Picot, Bengal
Mr S St C Lightfoot, B	Capt W H M Stewart, I S C
Mr A C L Learmouth, B	Lieut R M Bartt, 49th B Inf
Maj A H Clark Kennedy, I S C	Surg-Capt D G Crawford, B.
Capt T W J M Georges, I S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr V A Smith, B C S, 7 wks	Lieut R P Jackson, I S C, 6 mos
Mr M Finucane, B C S, 4

that the advice is given abruptly, but in a most plausible form:—"He is no friend of India, who for fear of adverse or immature criticism, leads you to believe that social and moral growth can be disentangled from the thread of political reform or constitutional development." Taken in the abstract, this is a just observation. In fact, we can almost recognize it as the the text on which my friend Mr. Chadavarkar earnestly and eloquently held forth before you the other day in the Deccan College. But in its application to the facts of actual progress, there are limitations which have to be read with it. Whenever the mind of a people is roused, the activity will no doubt manifest itself in divers directions; but history tells us that, in its social and its political as in other manifestations, the pace and the speed are not always the same, neither are they simultaneous. Then, again, in the course of all human progress there are stages of reaction, when there is a revolt against the continued acceptance of the new doctrines, and an attempt to rehabilitate and revert to the old. This is by no means an unwholesome process, and is itself a proof of the awakening. When two civilizations are brought together in clashing contact, it is those that have passed through this stage, who can best avoid the dangers of a superficial veneer, and truly assimilate the best that may be in them. (Hear, hear.) Some people who have been impatient with my friend Mr. Tilak, for example, when he gravely and most learnedly proposed at the Industrial Conference the other day, that we should ask for legislation to enforce caste penalties. To me, it proves only the activity of a mind too earnest and inquisitive to accept things without the most rigid cross-examination. I have no doubt that when he emerges from this reactionary stage, he will prove a far more thorough-going and earnest reformer than many who are at present imp tient with his startling paradoxes, and nobody will better realize what that eminent American poet and politician, James Russel Lowell, has sung in his own forcible way—

"Now occasions teach new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth,
They must upward still and onward, who would keep abreast of truth."

Speaking of Mr. Tilak and Mr. Chandavarkar, I am tempted to say a word about the remarkable series of articles recently published in the "Indian Spectator," in which my friend Mr. Ardeshir Framjee starts a new theory altogether, and inculcates the gospel of despondency. He tells us that the best thing for us all is to cease from troubling and be at rest, because the Indian Aryan has long ago done his appointed work is now an extinct force which nothing can revivify, and is merely an encumbrance upon the surface of the earth. This is no time to examine or criticise this somewhat startling speculation, but it seems to me to be vitiated by the old Hebrew fallacy, 'the thing that has been is the thing that shall be." History does not repeat itself; its lessons are invaluable for teaching us to guide the experiments by which alone human progress makes way; they only mislead, if we use them for vain speculations as to the repetition in the future of the phenomena of the past. For a thinker, who has nothing but the most passionate scorn for those who cannot make it an absolute article of their faith to believe in a designing Providence, in the human shape in which alone the human intellect seems to be able to conceive it, it is somewhat inconsistent in preaching such a gospel to say that he is overwhelmed with dispair at his own discovery. He, above all, should be able to find both consolation and hope from the teaching of that noble singer who has just passed away in the fullness of years and honors—Consolation from those words of quiet rebuke to all pessimism,

"I have not made the world,
And He that has made it will guide."

and hope from those words of true philosophy,

"My faith is large in time,
And that which shapes it to some perfect end,"

But I must come back to Mr. Lee-Warner's address and the sting in the tail. If we would not take his advice to stick to social and moral reform, but must meddle in politics, then he at last feels compelled to give out his mind, and tell us that our demand for a reformed and enlarged Council is contrary to the laws of nature, and unwarranted by the lessons of history. "No representative assembly," he says, "whether of the nation or of the country is complete without the presence of those whom in India you would describe as low castes, fill in the description in greater detail. I cannot, but I think you will, admit that the healthy growth of the representative system implies a ground prepared by not merely phrases, but by the constant action and reaction of equality, fraternity, and self-sacrifice, welding together a nation before a Council to represent a nation can be thought of." This is, of course, no new argument; we have been familiar with it in guise of the "250 millions of ryots" argument How can we, the microscopic minority, ask for the most minute dose of elective representation, even for the most limited purposes, till the masses—men, women, children and all—could be represented on the Council? Such an argument is well enough for the exigencies of sensational journalism; but it is difficult to understand, how an accomplished and cultured thinker could make it the main argument of an elaborate academic address, especially when in the same breath he inculcates the doctrine of gradual growth as taught by the lessons of natural history. English history, to which Mr. Lee-Warner appeals, tells quite a different tale. The beginnings of representation in England were imperfect and inadequate; the great bulk of the people was totally unrepresented in the great Council of the nation, the masses and the lower classes were not even thought of. Every student of English history, let alone Macaulay's schoolboy, knows that such was the state of things up to so recent a date as the passing of the First Reform Act of 1892. (Hear, hear.) As briefly stated in that admirable book "Green's Short History of the English People" "neither—the meeting of the Wise men before the Conquest, nor the Great Council of the Barons after it, had been in any way representative bodies. The first theoretically included all free holders of land, but it shrank at an early time into a gathering of earls, higher nobles and bishops with the officers and thanes of the royal household. Little change was made in the constitution of the assembly after the Conquest. But though its composition remained the same, the character of the Assembly was essentially altered. From a free gathering of 'Wise Men,' it sank to a royal court of feudal vassals. It was the genius of Earl Simon who first broke through the older constitutional tradition, and dared to summon two burgesses from each town to the Parliament of 1265." Even with regard to the representation of the towns, it must be remembered, as pointed out in Professor Stubb's Constitutional History, that the "the town members in Parliament during the Middle Ages represented only a very small proportion of the towns, and those selected by the merest chance of accident or caprice. In so far as they represented an interest at all, they represented it very inadequately, and if, as we have supposed, they represented chiefly the governing bodies among their constituencies, they are still further removed from being regarded as the true exponents of any element of the national will." Perhaps some of you remember how, in the famous debates on the Reform Bill of 1831, Sir R. H. Inglis, the member for the University of Oxford, ridiculed the notion that the House of Commons had ever been representative of any but a very small portion of the nation, pointing out that it is known that two writers to return members were issued by Elizabeth at the desire of one of her favourites, Sir Christopher Hatton; and Newport in the Isle of Wight had received its franchise to please Sir John Carew. This is the history of many of the small boroughs; and all the Cornish boroughs were formed in that manner. Fifteen Cornish boroughs had at one time received the right of representation, some of which were small villages; and all the Cornish boroughs were formed in that manner, while towns which were at the time considerable places with large populations had no representation at all." It is clear that the lessons of English history are against Mr. Lee-Warner's speculation. If England had waited, as according to him it ought to have, till a full representation of the lower classes and the masses was secured, before thinking of a Parliament, then we should have never heard of the English Parliament at all. It is unscientific, it is unhistorical to talk of not having a representative assembly at all, till only a complete one could be had. The laws of nature, as well as the lessons of history, both teach us that beginnings may well be incomplete and inadequate, that too much must not be made of fanciful difficulties about the rights of minorities and lower classes, and that the work of completion should be left to time. Fortunately, gentlemen, the lesson which Mr. Lee-Warner offered "for the guidance of the British statesman from the book of nature," was not accepted by statesmen of either party, liberal or conservative, and the Indian Councils Act which became law in last May is now before the Viceroy, to whom is left absolutely, in the words of Mr. Curzon in charge of the Bill in the House of Commons, the manner, the date and the mode of the introduction of the elective principle as far as the elective principle is capable of being received or introduced according to the provisions of the Act. We may, therefore, well hope that his Lordship will not fail to carry out the construction put upon it by Mr. Gladstone, now Prime Minister, "that a serious effort should be made to consider carefully those elements which, in the present condition of India, might furnish materials for the introduction in the Councils of the elective principles," and, "that the first step shall be of a genuine nature, and that whatever scope shall be given the elective principle shall be real." We are immediately concerned with our Provincial Council, and a scheme, which has received considerable examination from many quarters, will be laid before you for your consideration. I feel bound to say that any representation less than that sketched out in this scheme will be neither genuine nor real. It would not be fair for a government, which prescribes homœopathy in everything else, to recognise it only in politics. Let us trust that Lord Lansdowne will signalize his departure by a measure of statesmanlike breath of view, which should afford real and reasonable scope for a fair experiment. (Hear, hear and applause.) In pleading for a generous recognition of the elective principle in the reconstruction of our Council, I am not unaware that, from the neighbouring heights on which the Deccan College is situated, one who is deservedly held in high regard and esteem among you, the Principal of the College, may be looking down upon us, in pity and sorrow, if not in anger, at our fatuity in throwing away the good that the Gods have provided us in a system, in which nomination has been successful in giving us from time to time such men as a Ranade and a Telang. But is it quite true that the mode of election is not a material element in determining the extent of the usefulness of the person elected? Let us take an instructive illustration within our own experience. Under the Bombay Act of 1864, the Municipal administration of the City was vested in the Bench of Justices, at the time, composed of the best men of the native and European communities, men of light and leading, but selected by Government. The result proved a disastrous failure. The new Act of 1872 gave a corporation largely composed of elected members, many of them by no means equal or superior to the picked men of the former system. But the result has been a conspicuous success. What is it owing to? I would venture to beg Principal Selby to examine closely into the reason for this remarkable difference of results; and though I know that Professors are not easy to convert, still I think he may come to regard the elective principle as not entirely contemptible, and may even be led to discover some good in it. I feel, gentlemen, I have already taken up too much of your time, but there is one other subject of so much importance that you will pardon me if I do not conclude without adverting to it. It is the subject of the prospects of education in this Presidency. It is now high time that public opinion should express itself in no uncertain voice with regard to the grave perils that threaten our educational interests. Under cover of fine phrases and sentimental cant, a retrograde step of the most mischievous character is being taken. It is attempted to beguile us by the announcement that the promotion of primary education is the primary duty of Government. I do not know if it is imagined that we would not venture to challenge the declaration of such a policy for fear of being stigmatized as inimical to the masses. But his Excellency the Governor seems to have thought the other day that he would cover us with confusion when he justified the partial confiscation of the grant to the University by proclaiming that it was done in the interests of primary education. Now, gentlemen, I make bold to say that there cannot be a greater misappreciation of the problem of Indian education, and one more fraught with disastrous consequences, and more opposed to every consideration of sound policy, than to hold that primary education is the question of the day in India. It may be, and it is the question of the day in England and Europe, where centuries have laid up a munificent provision for higher education. But in India, in the peculiar circumstances in which she finds herself, it is not primary, but higher, education that is the question of the day. I ventured to advance this view in a paper read by me before the East India Association in 1868. It is now more than ever necessary to enforce that same view. I was never more delighted than when I read the other day the speech made at the opening of the Scinde College by the Educational Inspector of the Province. All honour to Mr. Jacob for the manly courage with which he has publicly proclaimed with all the weight of his high authority and long experience, that higher education must in India, as it had done in England and other European countries, take precedence of primary education. It is no doubt true that primary education must exist as the basis for the superstructure of higher education; but I, for one, do not fear to confess that I am more than sceptical as to the benefits of primary education limited within itself, in the existing condition of this country. I think it is incumbent upon us to point out that there is a special duty lying upon the State, at least in this Presidency, as regards the promotion of higher education. In England, the great landlords, the barons, the bishops, and the State dignitaries were foremost in munificently endowing colleges and universities. In this Presidency, all these functions are combined in the Government; and when English precedents are so often flung at us for our guidance, surely it is not too much to expect that Government should endow higher education in the Presidency as freely and liberally as the Plantagenets and Tudors and their great bishops and chancellors, the Wykehams, the Waynfletes, the Wolseys, and other names still honoured and remembered in the stately halls of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. His Excellency the Governor was right when he said to you the other day, that it was not an epithet to denounce as niggardly the act of cutting down the University grant by five thousand rupees; the grandees of Government, in doing so, can only be properly described as a short-sighted and impolitic failure to rise to the full conception of its duty. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I may here refer also to another attempt which is made to delude us on this question. It is sought to take advantage of what are called our patriotic feelings, to cover the withdrawal of the State from the control and management of high schools and colleges, under the pretended guise of anxiety to retire in favour of private enterprise. The recommendations of the Education Commission are thrust in our faces in justification of this policy. We know, gentlemen, that the devil can cite scripture for his purpose; but of one thing I am sure that the distinguished Indian member of the Commission, now Vice-Chancellor of our University, never dreamed that the recommendations on that score could be turned to such uses as those to which they are now sought to be applied. (Hear, hear.) It is entirely premature to talk of retiring in favour of private enterprise with our schools and colleges, in completely and imperfectly equipped and endowed as they now are. But, as Sir Raymond West has pointed out in his address before the Oriental Congress, it is being more and more recognised everywhere that the direct control and management of higher education is one of the legitimate functions of the State itself. This policy of withdrawal was the least satisfactory chapter of Lord Reay's administration. (Applause.) An endeavour was made to gloss over it by imagining that the dissatisfaction with it was owing to a feeling for hostility to the promotion of technical education, and Sir W. Hunter states, on Mr. Lee-Warner's authority, that "the establishment of the Victoria Jubilee Institute was regarded as an educational revolution." Nothing is farther removed from the fact. The credit of seriously originating a movement to found a Technical Institute is due to the public of Bombay themselves, who, in public meeting assembled, passed a distinct resolution to devote Lord Ripon's Memorial Fund to this sole purpose, before Lord Reay put foot in India; and I know of my own knowledge that Sir James Fergusson had lent a favourable ear to our application for Government help to carry out the scheme. (Applause.) The truth of the whole matter, gentlemen, is this. As in the case of all great enterprises, so in the matter of higher education, Government are assailed with all those fears, doubts, and misgivings which always frighten people, midway in their course, before reaching the goal. The impulse to turn back in alarm is, in this particular matter, intensified by personal sentiment. It is very well to talk of "raising the subject to the pedestal of the ruler," but when the subject begins to press close at your heels, human nature is after all weak, and the personal experience is so intensely disagreeable, that the temptation to kick out is almost irresistible. (Applause.) I confess, gentlemen, that this is very natural, and the policy of withdrawal from the direct management of higher education, ostensibly in favour of private enterprise, is, cover it as you may in fine phrases, nothing but the desire to slacken and retard its progress. In this desire, they are unfortunately helped by the depletion of the exchequer through the insatiable demands of military expenditure. If, gentlemen, I was asked to name the person who, in these days, has done more than anybody else to retard the healthy domestic progress and development of the country, I would be obliged to give a somewhat startling answer, for I would have to name one, who held, and deservedly held, in the highest regard and esteem throughout the country, has, by the very weight and prestige of his great name and fame, succeeded in enforcing a disastrously expensive military policy as nobody else could have done, I would be obliged to name Sir Frederick Roberts. Pushed from every other position, the answer given in the last resort for starving higher education is want of funds. It is amusing to note how the Provincial Government and the Government of India play the game of shuttlecock in this matter. I do know if you remember an incident in Lord Reay's time. We petitioned to his Lordship for a larger expenditure on education. His Lordship, in reply, was only too anxious to do so, but, alas, the Government of India would not give him the money. We appealed to Lord Dufferin, then Viceroy. He referred us back to the Bombay Government, saying that the full grant asked by the Bombay Government had been already allowed them in settling the Provincial contract. It is something like the story of the solicitors with whom Dickens has made us familiar; the one partner is always so willing, were it not that the other was hard-hearted. (Laughter and applause.) I have not left myself time to speak on another subject which will deserve your best considera-

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK.

A NEW company is to be constituted under the title of "The Mercantile Bank of India (Limited)," and with the approval of the shareholders the whole of the business and assets of the existing bank will be taken over by the new concern. The capital of the new bank is to be £1,500, in 60,000 shares of £25 each, divided into "A" or preferred shares and "B" or deferred shares The "A" shares will be offered for subscription, and £2 10s. will be called up. This will provide £375,000 of fresh capital. On the "B" shares £12 10s. will be considered as paid, and these will be exchanged share for share for the capital of the existing bank. This means that £375,000 is the sum paid for the business. Both classes of shares will thus have £12 10s. paid up, and there will be an uncalled liability of an equal amount. The preferred shares will be entitled to a cumulative preferential dividend of 5 per cent. per annum, and to participate equally with the deferred shares in any further dividend declared for any year after 5 per cent. has been paid on the latter. By this scheme the shareholders of the Chartered Mercantile lose nominally £12 10s. per share, but as the current quotation in the market is £7 they really gain considerably.

The half-yearly meeting was held on Oct. 18 at Old Broadstreet. There was a large attendance. Mr. J. N. Bullen (chairman) observed that the directors' report had put clearly before them the unfavourable working of the bank during the past half-year and the causes which had led up to its present unsatisfactory state. The proximate causes of the bank's difficulties were, as stated in the directors' report, the suspension of the New Oriental Bank Corporation and the serious loss sustained through the frauds committed at the Bombay branch. The more remote causes were the shrinkage in the gold value of the bank's capital fixed abroad, the violent fluctuations in silver during recent years, which had imported so much of a speculative character into Eastern exchange banking, many failures amongst the bank's customers, and depreciation in the value of securities lodged with the bank against advances. As regarded the first-named clause, the suspension of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, the effect of this was to start a severe run on the bank's Eastern branches. The suspension occurred early in June, and by the end of that month the bank had lost at its Eastern branches over £1,000,000 of its deposits and note issue. Following on this, early in July, came the news of the disaster in Bombay, the loss by which their telegraphic advice led them to place at £65,000, but which had turned out to be even larger, some securities on which the Bombay manager relied having proved to be unavailable to the bank. This most unfortunate loss greatly aggravated their difficulties. It might, in fact, be said to have destroyed the hope there was, up to that time, of confidence being restored amongst the bank's depositors. The withdrawals induced by the suspension of the New Oriental Bank Corporation had, in fact, slackened at the end of June, and some disposition was apparent amongst depositors to resume their old relations with the bank. With this fresh shock to confidence a renewal of withdrawals at once set in, which was further stimulated by exaggerated reports of the bank's losses and an unreasoning rush on the part of some shareholders to sell their shares at prices which showed an utter want of confidence in the bank's position. In these circumstances the directors had had to consider very anxiously what course it would be best to pursue in the interests of the shareholders. Weakened as the bank had been by the withdrawal of deposits it became impossible for it, with prudence, to undertake new business. During this anxious period the current business of the bank had, in fact, been almost suspended. The time and attention of the management had been entirely given up to getting the resources of the bank into such a position that all claims upon it could be met as they matured. When it was considered that the bank's assets were spread over eleven branches, and that they had had to be got in during a period of such stress and difficulty, it said a good deal for their liquid character that so much had been found possible. What had been done, however, justified the expectation expressed in the report that every claim upon the bank would be met as it matured, and that a considerable surplus would be left over, after satisfying every creditor. Reverting to the disasters which the bank had sustained through the frauds of Boyts, Craig and Co., he observed that when a bank sustained losses of this character the presumption was that there had been either great imprudence or great negligence on the part of the management. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the London management, however, no blame could in this instance be attached to it. Their Bombay agent had for some years done business with the firm in question, purchasing its bills on its London house secured for payment by bills of lading for produce. These bills had been regularly met, and nothing had occurred to raise the faintest suspicion of fraud. Finding, however, that the account was running into larger figures than they cared to see, they early in April, telegraphed to their Bombay agent to stop purchases of these bills, and by letter they instructed him to limit his purchases in future to £20,000 or £30,000 running at any one time. This was a perfectly justifiable limit in the circumstances, as anyone having knowledge of such business would admit. Unable to sell more bills on its London house the Bombay firm then offered bills similarly secured on independent firms of good standing. That the firm should have authority to draw on such houses indicated a strength which gave confidence to the bank's Bombay agent, and he was thereby induced to take bills on these houses to a considerable extent. Thus, when the fraud was discovered, the bank held a large amount of the firm's bills on independent houses as well as on its London house, and this was increased by bills in transit from Bombay, which arrived after the frauds were discovered. It was impossible to acquit the Bombay agent of grave imprudence in dealing so largely with a firm of this standing, but he was no doubt thrown off his guard by the facility with which they obtained authority to draw on independent firms. It would occupy too much time to go into the whole details of this disastrous fraud, but he might say that a gentleman of high standing in the City, who had had occasion to go thoroughly into the affair in connection with law proceedings which were pending, entirely acquitted the London office of any blame in the matter, and he (the Chairman) was sure that any impartial person having the same opportunity of judging would arrive at the same conclusion. It was not, he thought, necessary for him to refer at length to the figures of the balance-sheet. The salient feature in it was the great falling off in the deposits and note circulation and the reduction of the cash balances. The greater portion of this occurred in June, as had been already explained. The shareholders would observe also that a sum of £40,000 had been set aside for possible losses on old accounts, the liquidation of which had not been completed. By this provision it was considered that old outstandings were sufficiently provided for and it was possible the whole sum might not be required, if time were given to liquidate such outstandings. The whole of the bank's capital being, however, abroad in silver, without provision for depreciation in its gold value, and the other resources of the bank—deposits, currents, accounts, and note-issue—being greatly reduced, the question arose, What was now to be done? Recent deplorable events had so weakened the position and credit of the bank that, unless something were done to rehabilitate it, it was evident that the business could no longer be carried on to a profit. After much consideration, having had under review several schemes, and after consulting some of the larger shareholders, the Board had come to the conclusion that the best course for all concerned was a reconstruction of the bank by registering it under the Limited Liability Act. This would really mean the formation of a new bank which could take over the current business, assets, and liabilities of the existing bank. With this view the directors had formulated a scheme, a draft of which had been sent to each shareholder for his consideration. Their chief reasons for considering that the new bank would if started be successful were, first of all, that it was wanted. In this view they were confirmed by telegrams received from India to the effect that the banking facilities were now inadequate. This must be so when they considered the enormous sum of money which had quite recently been withdrawn from Eastern banking by the failure of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, the restriction of business by their own bank, and the vast withdrawal of deposits generally, brought about by the recent alarming fall in the value of silver. Together, these might be roughly estimated at £15,000,000 to £20,000,000. The effect of this, and the very severe losses which Eastern banks had sustained, would tend to lessen competition, and lead to more remunerative working in the future. If, therefore, their bank were re-established with a clean book, taking over the assets of the existing institution at a reasonably low figure, and strengthened by the introduction of new capital, it might reasonably be expected to prove successful. The Chartered Mercantile Bank was the oldest Eastern bank, it had always maintained a high position in the East; it was popular, it had a good connection, and its old customers would, no doubt, gather round it so soon as it was solidly reconstructed. The alternative to reconstruction was a liquidation of the bank by the directors, whereby all assets would be got in, all liabilities met, and the surplus ultimately divided among the shareholders. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") This course would, however, necessarily be costly. A staff would have to be kept up, rents would have to be paid, leaseholds and freeholds would have to be got rid of, and, moreover, the assets would be more difficult of recovery by a bank in liquidation than by a going concern These expenses would be got rid of by the new bank taking over the old bank as a going concern. He proposed, therefore, to submit a resolution affirming in principle the desirability of reconstructing the bank, and he trusted that this proposal would meet with considerable support, if it not with entire unanimity. He desired to state that no shareholder in voting for this resolution was pledged to the scheme put forward by the directors; it was only before them as one for consideration. Although it commended itself to the Board as a fair and equitable scheme for both old and new shareholders, it was quite possible that a better scheme might be forthcoming. The new bank would start with the advantage of half its capital being in gold, and the half which was abroad written down to the low exchange of 1s. 2¼d., so that anything which might happen to rehabilitate silver would increase its gold value. Two resolutions would be submitted—the first for adopting the report and accounts and approving "the interim curtailment and restriction of the business of the bank proposed in such report;" the second resolution being as follows: "That in the opinion of this meeting, and with a view to obtaining the introduction of the needed new capital, it is desirable that steps should be taken for the reconstruction of the bank, and that, accordingly, a small committee of shareholders be appointed to confer with the directors thereon, and on the proposed scheme of reconstruction or any modification thereof, and as to how the same can best be carried out." The directors were very pleased to see such a large gathering of the shareholders, and he might state that the absent shareholders were also taking very great interest in the meeting, as was evidenced by the large number of letters and proxies they had received. The two resolutions he had read would, of course, be voted on separately, and he, accordingly, moved the first resolution. Mr. R. Daniell seconded the motion. Mr. Montagu maintained that many of the remarks and criticisms were most unreasonable. The bank had not trusted the firm mentioned on its own merits, but on the securities tendered to them with the bills, and he defied any house in the City to protect itself on all occasions against forgery and fraud. It was fortunately very rarely that any house was exposed to taking forged bills of lading, and he did not think the shareholders could visit the management with any censure because fraudulent securities had been lodged with them. He also spoke of the value of the goodwill, and observed that the question which the meeting had to decide was whether the goodwill should be secured or abandoned. The chairman, in reply, stated that Mr. Barber, who had often spoken at their meetings and not in favour of the directors, seemed to think that this bank only was subject to the frightful frauds which had been mentioned. One did not care to refer to the misfortunes of one's neighbours but it would probably be within the recollection of many who were present that a much larger institution than theirs had quite recently had to write off £500,000 for losses in one-half year, while another bank had had to write off £10 lakhs of rupees for losses by fraud in Calcutta. One might take every possible precaution, and yet sometimes be the victim of fraud. They had done business for years with the firm mentioned, and there had never previously been anything to excite the least suspicion of fraud. Another speaker seemed to think that the bank had advanced the firm money on open credit, whereas they had documents attached to the bill purporting to represent its full value. At the time of the failure the bank held £77,000 of the firm's bills, but they had supposed that they held security representing the value of every rupee they had advanced. They had received telegrams from Calcutta, and their friends had received advices that if the bank were reconstructed there was every reason to suppose that their best customers would return to them. Mr. Field had said that he thought the terms of the proposed reconstruction were unduly favourable to the "A" shareholders, and that the "B" shareholders were asked to make too great a sacrifice. What they had to do, however, was to attract the "A" shareholders, whose money they wanted. There were two alternative proposals before the meeting—one to wind up and divide the assets: the other being to reconstruct; and what they had to consider, from a practical point of view, was which of those two courses was the better for the shareholders in present circumstances. The directors maintained that by a reconstruction the shareholders would get a larger return out of the reconstructed bank than they would if the institution were liquidated and the assets divided. If all the money abroad could be realised and brought home at once, there would, it was true, be £450,000 to divide among the shareholders, but a bank's assets were never in so liquid a shape that it could return to its shareholders every farthing at once. Certain investments would have to be realised quietly. It would probably take six or eight months, or longer, to liquidate the bank, and the expenses would be going on all the time, and possibly the £450,000 would thus be reduced to not more than £350,000. There had been no independent valuation of the assets at present. The names of the gentlemen who were willing to serve on the small committee which had been suggested were Mr. Montagu, M.P., who held 85 shares; Sir Alexander Wilson (formerly president of the Bank of Bengal), who had 100 shares; Mr. B. T. Bosanquet, who represented 500 shares; Mr. R. Halford, Nottingham, who held 190 shares; and Mr. Lunan, who held 50 shares. The last-named gentleman, however, had very great experience, and they anticipated that his assistance would be of much value to them. Their charter did not permit of any capital being called up except for the purposes of liquidation—that was to say each holder of a £25 share was liable for £25 more, or such portion of it as might be required, but only for the purposes of liquidation. The Board of Trade were unwilling to grant any charters now. Mr. Rawlins, the solicitor, in answer to a question, stated that there were no means in a chartered bank by which capital could be written down. No one would put new money into such a bank to rank *pari passu* with the existing capital. The Chairman, in further reply, repeated that the directors thought it would be better for the present meeting not to discuss the merits or demerits of the particular plan of reconstruction put before shareholders, as it was possible that a better scheme might be devised. What they wanted the shareholders to do on that occasion was simply to decide on the question of liquidation or reconstruction. If they decided on reconstruction it was perfectly understood that they would not in any way be committed to the scheme before them. They could not amalgamate with another bank with their charter. With regard to the remark which had been made about "a clean sweep" of the management being necessary, if the bank were reconstructed it was not his intention to go on the Board, although he would give every assistance in connection with any scheme that might be proposed. Moreover, he had such confidence in the bank being able to do well if it were reconstructed that he would not only retain all the shares he held, but he would take up some of the "A" shares if they were not subscribed for by the others. He might add that since he had been a director he had not sold a single share, nor had any of his colleagues. They intended to call in all the bank's notes, although they were unfortunately calling themselves in. Under the charter there was no unlimited liability for the note issue, and the noteholders would rank *pari passu* with the other creditors. If they reconstituted themselves under the Companies Act, they could only have a note issue by submitting to the condtiion of unlimited liability regarding such issue. He then put the first resolution and declared it carried unanimously, and afterwards proposed the second resolution, with the addition of the following words—"and to report thereon to a meeting of shareholders." The resolution was seconded and declared carried, with three dissentients. Dr. Bisset Snell then proposed, and Mr. Melschers seconded, a resolution approving the appointment as a committee of the gentlemen mentioned, "with power to add to their number and to settle their procedure and quorum."

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS EMOLUMENTS.

THE writer on Indian affairs in the *Times* has the following remarks on the attractiveness of the Indian Civil Service in view of the depreciation of the Rupee:—

During the present week college tutors at Oxford and Cambridge will be called on to advise many a promising youth, on the recommencement of term, as to the expediency of shaping his studies with an eye to the India Civil Service. One of the features of the late examination is the wide distribution of the successful candidates among the various colleges. For example, we are informed that Oxford supplied seventeen of the twenty-nine successful University candidates, representing no fewer than eleven colleges. While Balliol sent five and Corpus Christi two, Christ Church, Magdalen, New College, St. John's, Brasenose, Pembroke, Merton, Wadham, and Jesus also find a place in the successful list. But during the past months the question has been forced upon college tutors as to whether they can conscientiously recommend the Indian Civil Service to the abler class of undergraduates. The sterling value of the pay of that service has fallen almost to one-half of what it was twenty years ago; and there seems to be no reason why it should not continue to fall to less than one-half. For one of the most damaging features of the case is that Indian salaries have not only decreased by something like 40 per cent. at present, but also that they have no definite value whatever in the future, expressed in the currency of England. Is it worth while for any young man with a high University degree, which would help him to a good start in life at home, to go to India under such conditions? Of the successful Oxford men at the last examination four had taken a first class in classics and one a first class in mathematics. Were these men well advised in giving up an English career, which had opened with so much distinction, for Indian service shorn of its former emoluments? Are college tutors justified in recommending other young men of equal, or nearly equal, ability to make the same hazardous experiment of their lives?

These are questions which will have to be answered by many college authorities at Oxford and Cambridge during the present week. If they could see the memorials and plain statements of facts now being submitted to the Government of India by members of the Civil Service, the difficulty of answering such questions would be greatly increased. The high traditions of that service preclude it from any form of agitation, which might publicly embarrass the Government. But the hardship is not less keenly felt, and it finds expression in individual representations to proper authorities. Her Majesty's Civil Service Commissioners, in their eighth report to Parliament, being, to use their own words, "under the impression that the salaries attained by Civil servants in India are little known in this country, and that such knowledge would materially improve the quality and increase the number of candidates for such appointments," published a statement of the average salaries of Covenented Civil servants in India in sterling, at the rate of 2s. to the rupee. This statement in due time reached the public schools and Universities and effectually accomplished the purpose which the Government had in view—namely, "the purpose of giving a more definite conception than is generally prevalent as to the nature and pecuniary rewards of a civilian's career in India."

An individual example of the wrong done by this unintentionally misleading statement may make both the University youth and their advisers pause before committing themselves to an Indian career. A sixth form boy at a public school had just concluded a distinguished school career by a scholarship at Cambridge. He gave up his scholarship for the Indian Civil Service, and has justified his early promise by being selected for specially responsible offices throughout his whole life. He has received the honours of decoration, and now holds one of the highest positions in the service. But at each step upwards the pecuniary value of his promotion has to a large extent been discounted by the fall in the rupee; his present salary, even as an exceptionally successful man, is not three-fifths of the gold salary held out to him as the average salaries of Indian Civilians of his length of service; the necessary charges for education of children in England render anything like saving impossible, and turn into cruel mockery the authoritatively published words of the Commissioners as to the "pecuniary rewards of a civilian's career in India."

This is the case of a highly-distinguished and successful man. The situation of the average men in the service is much worse, and unless the present uncertainty as to the gold value of their incomes is removed it will become still more embarrassing. As long as the limit of age excluded University men, there would always be a supply of clever schoolboys eager to comete without any searching inquiry as to the real value of the appointments for which they were competing. But by the time a man of ability has passed through a University training he begins to think and think very seriously, before he commits himself irrecoverably to exile in the tropics. We do not wish to generalise from the results of the first examination on the new system, for there were special features in that examination, such as the small aggregate number of candidates. But the results make one thing clear—namely, that the India Civil Service can now attract a large number of high-class candidates from the Universities. It depends entirely on the Indian Government whether this supply shall continue, or be checked, or cease altogether. The pay expressed in rupees is sufficient for the necessary diversions of a civilian's position in India; but it is quite a civilian's position in India; but it is quite insufficient for the equally necessary gold expense of an Indian civilian, and indeed has no determinate value whatever in that respect. The problems involve in a necessary reform of the Indian currency are complex, and are not susceptible of immediate solution. The problem involved in the payment of Indian official salaries is a simple one, and is capable of immediate solution. The Indian Government must realise that a certain portion of the necessary expenditure of its European servants has to be paid in gold, for the education of children, the maintenance of family in England, and other "home charges;" and it must allow a fair proportion of such salaries to be payble in sterling at a fixed rate of exchange. The competitive system adjusts itself rapidly to any deterioration in the quality of the men who come forward for appointments. There will always be plenty of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service of India. But it depends on the terms offered whether the right sort of candidates enter the lists.

In reference to the above, Mr. H. P. Gurne, the eminent Indian "coach," writes to the *Times*:—

Sir,—In your article on "Indian Affairs" there is a question deserving serious attention—"Is it worth while for any young man with a high University degree, which would help him to a good start in life at home, to go to India?" It is assumed that if "a fair proportion" of the salaries were "payable in sterling at a fixed rate of exchange" the Civil Service of India would again become "the most lucrative service under the Crown." But even if the Government were willing to grant this, few thoughtful men would be disposed to recommend an Indian career to a son of exceptional talent, when they take into account the long exile, the strain on the health and the enhanced cost of living in a tropical climate, the inevitable separation from wife and children, and the expense of their maintenance at home. The India Civil Service offers a good career for a second class man, but those gifted with "the highest intellectual ability" will, as a rule, do better in this country. Very few posts abroad can be compared with the prizes of politics or the Bar, or even of the Church or the scholastic profession. Many civilians at the expiration of their service return almost strangers to their native land. Their eminent merits are so little known, their faithful work so lightly appreciated, that, after discharging with distinction in India the most important offices of State, they are often, while still in the prime of their powers, relegated to positions of comparative obscurity. This must be remedied before the India Civil Service can attract the flower of our universities.

Another reason why only sixty-nine candidates competed this year for thirty-two vacancies is that the age is too high. At twenty-two-and-a-half a young man knows his value. Few who have not had great advantages so as to make a mark in early life can afford to wait so long to settle their career. If three tries were allowed—at nineteen, twenty, and twenty-one—more men would be attracted and abler candidates secured. It must be remembered that we have always advocated the higher age. The limits were depressed because Powis Square pupils between the years 1872-8 gained 117 out of 227 vacancies.

We do not know the sources of information from which the writer on "Indian Affairs" makes his analysis of our candidates. The fact is that of the sixteen successful candidates who were reading with us on May 31, fourteen were under our tuition for an academical year, five joined our classes before September 1889, and three were with us in 1888. There can be no reasonable suggestion of rivalry between any company of private teachers, however hardworking or however efficient, and our great Universities. But the true function of the latter is to foster learning. They afford a liberal education to the rising generation. Their learned professors and tutors cannot be expected to devote their energies to the harassing and exacting work of preparing a limited class for a special examination which is to furnish a livelihood. No one doubts that young men of exceptional ability can pass directly from the Universities in spite of super-abundant holidays and multiplied distractions, just as they passed from school under the regulations in force from 1879-91. We do not believe that there is any "trick of individual examination." Some candidates work harder than others, and some teachers are more capable and take more pains. Success is the reward of self-denial and honest work.

THE Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the annual Forest Report for the Province is couched in very different terms from that of the Bombay Goverment, to which attention was drawn a few days ago, writes the Allahabad paper. Sir Charles Elliot acknowledges the conspicuous zeal and ability displayed by the Conservator, and he does not indulge in acrimonious criticism of his work. Forestry in Bengal is making good progress, the surplus in the past year having reached nearly four lakhs of rupees. The Sundarbun timber-trade has revived; the outturn from the Singhbhum forest has greatly increased; offences against the regulations have fallen from over 200 to less than 80, and generally the Department seems to carry on its forest operations smoothly and satisfactorily. But the superior establishment is far too weak for the duties which it has to discharge, and the preparation of working plans, which are essential to the success of operations, has been delayed in consequence. The Government of India have declared that it will be impossible to post any new officers to Bengal until next year, and the Conservator must therefore do the best he can with the small staff under his orders. The subordinate establishment, too, is greatly in need of reinforcement, but a remedy will be applied in this instance when the new scheme for the whole of India is carried out.

RAILWAYS IN THE NATIVE STATES.

THE question of railway development in the Native States of India is at the present time, says the *Times*, of great practical importance in regard to the material progress of India. Up to the present time the Native Administrations have not shown any great energy in constructing railways within their territories. But within the last few years several Princes of the first rank have manifested a desire in this direction, and to prove by so doing that they are anxious to place their subjects in as favourable a position for purposes of trade as if they lived in British India. In order, however, to carry out this purpose it was necessary to come to an agreement upon certain principles between the Supreme Government and the feudatory States, and we regret to say that these principles have not been found so easy of discovery and agreement as might have been thought. There is no doubt that both sides are actuated by a sincere desire to do what is right, but the regrettable fact remains that there is a divergence of view between the Supreme Government and some of the most important Native States on the question of introducing railways into that portion of the Peninsula subject to the feudatory Princes.

In the spring of the present year the Government of India sent a circular letter on the subject of railways in Native States to its Agents and Residents at the Courts of the different Princes, and it laid down therein two principles which have not found ready acceptance, and which have even excited considerable opposition. Those principles are that, wherever any portion of the projected railway passes through British territory, the jurisdiction over the whole of the railway and its employes shall be ceded to the British Government; and, secondly, that the control of the line shall be surrendered whenever the Government of India may demand it. To both of these principles some of the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Gaston Tissandier has recently drawn attention to what he calls "photographic mirage," a term, however, which is not quite suitable to the phenomenon. Three years ago M. Paul Boy photographed his young son in the open day, and on developing the picture found to his surprise a vague image of himself in the background, as he stood in the act of removing the cap from the lens to take the photograph. As a matter of fact, his image had been formed on the atmospheric haze, and although invisible to his eyesight, it was strong enough to affect the plate. Another instance occurred to M. Le Corbeiller, member of the Photographic Club, of Paris, who, in developing a view he had taken of the statue of David by Michael Angelo, at Florence, discovered that a gigantic shadow of the figure had been projected on the clouds behind, after the manner of the Spectre of the Brocken. He was nothing of this shadow while taking the view, but it was strong enough to affect the gelatine-bromide plate. Occasionally spectral images of the kind on photographs have been traced to "double poses" that, unknown to the operator, have been caused by a small hole in the dark chamber of the camera.

Jules Verne's "Purchase of the Pole" is paralleled by the sale of the active Volcano Popocatepetl, near Puebla (Mexico), to a syndicate of capitalists who intend to work the sulphur it contains, and transport it by an electric railway to the valley, where it will be exploited. General Sanchez Ochoa, proprietor of the volcano, has already used the sulphur in making gunpowder for the Mexican Army.

The aluminium "screw" built by the firm of Escher and Wyss, of Zurich, for M. Nobel, of Paris, to ply on the Seine is 43 feet long, 6 feet wide, 35 inches deep, and draws 26 inches of water. It is provided with air-tight compartments, and weighs only 30 cwt. The naphtha engines are of aluminium as well as other apparatus of the vessel, and the wood employed is cedar of Lebanon. The speed attained is 8 miles an hour.

M. Marey, the well-known investigator of animal movements by means of instantaneous photography and the zoetrope, has now succeeded in rendering the beating of a living heart visible to the eye. All the phases of the movement can be followed and properly examined by this new method. The heart employed in his experiments was that of a turtle.

The researches of M. Bonner on the growth of plants and trees under the influence of the electric light have led him to conclude that the electric light is decidedly less effective in promoting vegetation than solar light; but as he does not state the intensity of his artificial light as compared with that of solar light his conclusion is open to dispute.

Twins are highly honoured among some tribes of North American Indians, but according to Mr. E. Eells, of Union City, Washington, they are dreaded as unlucky by the Indians of Puget Sound, notably the Twanas and Challams, among whom they occur very seldom. Some time ago twins appeared among the Challams, and they with their parents were driven from the camp (Neah Bay) for fear the fish should be scared away. On arriving at Fort Discovery the Indians there threatened to kill one of the twins, and none would come near his lodge. In old times the parents of twins, with their offspring, were driven into the woods, where they had to find a living by themselves.

In the proceedings of the U.S. National Museum, Washington, Lieutenant Dix Bolles describes a wooden mask, having Chinese coins for eyes, which he obtained from a row of grave-houses at the mouth of the Chilcat River, Alaska. He was told by the Chilcat Indians of the neighbouring village that the mask belonged to the grave of a medicine man who had flourished more than 200 years ago, and Lieutenant Bolles concludes that the coins were probably derived from the wreck of a Chinese junk on the West Coast.

A continuous lift for persons ascending from one flat to another has been brought out in Ameria. It takes the form of an inclined platform, which continually moves on rollers, thus ascending and lifting anyone who steps on it to the next flat. The platform, being flexible and endless, returns to the bottom only to rise again, like the buckets of a dredger. Its motion is so slow that any person can step on and off without danger.

Chalcedony Park, Arizona, from which agatised wood is now exported, can be reached from the Holbrook or Corizzo stations on the Santa Fe line. Mr. Hovey, an American geologist, who recently visited it, was allowed to descend from the train at "whistling post 233," near Hanna's Ranch, about eight miles from the park. From this point he observed numerous specimens of the fossilised wood, including "logs" and "stumps," beside the trail through the sage brush. The word "park" is a misnomer, for all that men have done is to shatter and rive away the marvellous trunks. People in the district speak of it as "the petrified forest," but there is no forest. Its area is estimated by Mr. Lummis at hundreds of square miles, and according to Mr. Kunz there at a glance may be seen "a million tons of precious stones." To Mr. Hovey it resembles "a vast logging camp" where the lumbermen had tossed the huge logs at random from their sleds, and then had gone away leaving them to become rain-soaked and moss-grown."

Some of the petrified trunks are 150ft. long; and the strangest thing is that the logs are regularly cut into sections varying from discs like cart wheels to lengths of 30ft., as if they had been sawn. Trunks 10 feet thick and twigs an inch thick are found lying at every angle, and singly or in groups, both in the gulleys or on the hilltops. Their outsides, weathered by time, are commonly of a dark red, brown, or black, but the chips and broken masses exhibit kaleidoscopic colours in the Arizona sunshine. At every footfall, says Mr. Hovey, "you tread on gems, some of which might grace a ducal coronet, while the most plain and least attractive would be worth an honoured place in the finest cabinet. There are no rubies, sapphires, or diamonds (as has been incorrectly reported), but the amethyst abounds, and the red and yellow jasper, chalcedony of every hue, the topaz, the onyx, the cornelian, and every imaginable variety of agate." The "logs" are mosaics of these stones, and break up into cubical blocks, which take a brilliant polish.

The cellular structure can be seen under a microscope, and the trees were analogous to pines and cedars. The region is volcanic, and the forest was probably overwhelmed with ashes and hot silicious waters from geysers. The wood decayed and the silica took its place. The rich colours, according to Mr. Kunz, are due to iron and manganese in solution. Mr. Hovey says he found one block of wood transformed into solid iron.

On the further side of a "mesa" or hill of sandstone, the "Agate Bridge" spans a small canon 60ft. wide and 50ft. deep. It is simply a petrified trunk 100ft. long and tapering from 5ft. to 3ft. in diameter. It consists of agates, jaspers, and other precious stones, and is fractured at about two-thirds of the length. At the bottom of the canon there is a cattle pool and a few trees. The agate is cut and polished by the Drake Company, of Sioux Falls, Dakota, who exhibit specimens at Tiffany's, New York. The largest block cut is 36in. by 41in. by 34in. in dimensions, and weighs over two tons. The Indians call the stone "Chinarump," and have used it to tip their arrows for centuries.

Fulgurites, or the tubes of fused silica made by lighting in sandy soils, are sometimes over thirty feet long, and vary in diameter from the breadth of a quill to three inches or more. On the tops of high mountains, such as the Alps, holes are sometimes bored in stones by the flashes. Especially is this the case on the summit of the Little Ararat in Armenia, where the rock is soft and porous. Small specimen blocks have been obtained thereno more than a foot long, yet riddled with little tubes of bottle green glaze, formed by the lightning.

Collecting the bones of bisons killed on the prairies of the Canadian North-west in former years, is now a profitable industry, carried on by Indians and half-breeds for the most part. The bones are transported to the settled districts and transformed into phosphates for the use of the farmers. The bone gatherers traverse the plains with carts, and deliver the skuls and bones at the nearest stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The "Century plant," or Fourcroya, in the conservatory of the Royal Botanic Society, is now in flower. This plant flowers only once in its lifetime, not once in a hundred years as commonly believed. The specimen in question is between twenty and thirty years old, and began to flower on August 1 last. The spike of flowers grew so fast that a square of glass had to be taken from the roof, and it is now over thirty feet in height, rising three to four feet above the glass. The leaves of the plant vary from six to seven feet in length.

At the Eden Musee, New York, Mr. Powell, a well-known illusionist, has been exhibiting a weird spectacle suggested by the cave scene in Rider Haggard's "She." A small table with four legs is placed in an alcave, and four candles are lighted under it to show that there is open space between the legs. A young lady stands on the table, and a cylindrical screen or sack is lowered from the ceiling so as to cover her. The performer fires a pistol, and smoke and flames are seen to issue from the sack. In a short time nothing is left of the figure but a skull and a pile of charred bones on the table. The illusion is accomplished by the use of two plane mirrors which meet at an angle under the table. The lady escapes by sinking into this corner through a trap-door in the top of the table, and after placing the bone in position, ignites the combustibles and retires.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

The *World* takes Sir Colin Campbell Scott-Moncrieff, at the Secretary for Scotland's Office, Whitehall, as its "Celebrity at Home" this week.

Sir Colin Scott-Monorieff is the sixth son of Robert Scott-Moncrieff, of Fossaway, a tract of land situated at the juncture of the counties of Perth and Ross. His mother was one of the Pringles, of Yair, so that against the purity of his Scottish descent no man can speak aught. Of the Scott-Moncrieffs it is sufficient to remark that they have held their territories for ages, and that they supplied the British Army with copious zeal and talent. On Aug. 3, 1836, he who was subsequently christened Colin Campbell first saw the light. His education commenced almost with his breeches, and at a somewhat tender age he was sent to the Edinburgh Academy. He remained at Edinburgh for three years, and thence he was transferred to the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe. In June 1858, he was in India, under the tutelage of John Company. A little active service was the reward of his hard training, but when he arrived Lucknow was taken and the fire of rebellion practically quenched. He was not suffered to remain idle long, however, his corps, the Bengal Engineers, being requisitioned to build barracks and to restore those which had been overthrown in the Mutiny. This kind of work shortly gave place to a more congenial employment, and his attention was directed to the important subject of irrigation. At that time the great Ganges Canal was a thing to be mentioned with novelties, from which it may be judged that irrigation, so far as India was concerned, was then practically in its infancy. For two years and a-half he laboured as assistant-principal at the European College at Roorkie, and at the end of that time —in 1867—he returned to England on leave. The same year he was sent by the Indian Government to report on irrigation works in Southern Europe—in France, Italy, and Spain—the result of his researches being published in 1868. The work was very well received, and secured for its author the approbation of scientists whose attention had likewise been directed towards the topic of which it treats. The Ganges Canal and the irrigation works in connection with it now claimed his exertions, and in 1868 he left England, not to return for some time. Promotion, however, in his case followed not too tardily in the wake of laudable ambition, for not very long afterwards he was with Sir Charles Elliot to Mysore as Famine Commissioner; Sir Charles being entrusted with the Civil Administration of his department, while to Sir Colin was assigned that of engineering. Sir Colin can scarcely mention that terrible visitation, even at this distance of time, without betraying signs of an emotion as visible as it is affecting. The work was extremely hard, and to say the least of it, exceedingly unsavoury. At one time Sir Colin had as many as 2500 orphans to provide for, and as many as fifty or sixty starved natives would be found in the morning scattered over the ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the city. No sooner had affairs shown some sign of improvement than Sir Colin set earnestly to work to devise a remedy by which the recurrence of so terrible a scourge might be obviated. The existing irrigation works were materially improved, the result of the perseverance and energy of Sir Colin and his subordinates being greatly to minimise the chances of a repetition of this terrible evil. Brighter times followed, however; and after a brief visit home in 1879, in the spring of 1881 he went to British Barmah as chief engineer. He remained in this situation, planning and constructing improvements, till 1883, when he sent in his papers and retired from the service.

No sooner had Suez been reached on the voyage home, than Sir Colin was startled by the receipt of a telegram requesting his immediate presence at Cairo, whither he had been summoned, as it eventually proved, by Lord Dufferin. Arrived at Cairo, Lord Dufferin asked him forthwith to take charge of the irrigation works at that time being carried on in Egypt—a task which was afterwards accepted. The request, however, naturally amazed the person to whom it was addressed, for never had he spoken to Lord Dufferin before, much less communicated to him his views regarding the government of the country. It fell out, however, explains Sir Colin, in this wise. Lord Dufferin, who was at that time in Egypt, trying what genius, united with preseverance and energy, could do to reorganise the shattered fortunes of that unhappy country, had telegraphed to Lord Ripon for a competent assistant. Lord Ripon replied: "Scott-Moncrieff is on his way home; secure him." And "thus was I engaged," added Sir Colin, with a modest laugh. Hicks Pasha occupied at that time a prominent position in the councils of the Khedive, so that indirectly he was the means of assigning to Sir Colin undivided control over the Public Works Department. The "Cabinet," exclusive of some other appointments, was composed of Sir Edgar Vincent, now Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, who then held the appointment of Minister of Finance, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd, president of the Board of Works, while Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff assumed supreme command over the department before mentioned. But the day of Hicks Pasha, though slow to dawn, soon went down to eventide, with the result that he was defeated and killed, and in the beginning of 1884 Nubar Pasha reigned in his stead. Nubar proved himself a firm friend to the interests of his country by scouting for the three British officials, and confirming them in the power which had been bestowed on them by his predecessor. "With your aid," said Nubar, "I shall hope to persevere in the good work that has been commenced, and, though contrary to precedent and the policy of the Egyptian Government, it is my intention to continue you in those positions which the forethought of Hicks Pasha assigned to you.

The *World* then gives some account of the excellent work done by Sir Colin and his Indian assistant, such as the completion of the "Barrage," which protects the delta of the Nile, and as the abolition of the corvee, and concludes:—

"As to the future of Egypt, Sir Colin can speak out earnestly regarding one thing. The continued occupation of that country by Great Britain he deems essential, not only to the interests, but to the very existence of Egypt. He would like to leave to our Government the solution of the problem how safety may be reconciled with engagements. Upon one thing, however, he can neither dwell at too great a length nor with too strong an emphasis: if we leave Egypt—then God help her! As to those military critics who are continually pressing for an occupation of he Soudan by Egypt, Sir Colin would reply to them that it would be "absolutely immoral" for England to occupy the Soudan, and, having brought it within the compass of Egyptian jurisdiction, to withdraw from the country, handing it over at the same time to Turkish Pashas and the devastating influence of Turkish misrule. His own opinion is, that slowly but surely the Soudan will be assimilated to Egypt. To the securing of this end time, but before all, peace, is absolutely essential. Nothing can be done in a hurry, and if Lord Rosebery suffers Mr. Gladstone to withdraw the British troops from Egypt, the good work, the result of nine years of incessant labour and untold exertions, will be immediately detroyed, and the country once more plunged into that state of anarchy and chaos from which the efforts of our countrymen have rescued it. Turning to the subject of French influence, Sir Colin bears pleasing testimony to the uniform courtesy and civility displayed by the French at Cairo towards the British officials and residents. Nevertheless, while the conduct of the French on the spot has been free from reproach, that of the Ministers at Paris has been shaped with a view to disturbance. Every service rendered to Egypt by Great Britain is looked upon by France as an invasion of her rights and prerogatives in Egypt. The most innocuous measures of reform provoke in the French Government a spirit of unbridled hostility.

For the rest Sir Colin regards the native tillers of of the soil of Egypt—the fellaheen—as a class whose more liberal development may be expected to follow in the train of independence, but whose soft and yielding nature and present condition render them unfitted to discharge the duties and responsibilities attached to self-government. Get rid of Turkish rule—or, at all events, prevent the Turkish landlords from persecuting the unfortunate peasants—and their salvation will follow; but once suffer a re-entrance of Turkish oppression, and the last state of those men will be infinitely worse than the first. Sir Colin is disposed to regard Sir Evelyn Baring, now Lord Cromer, as the the saviour of Egypt, and thinks it impossible to praise too highly his perseverance, energy, and genius.

The Balloon Society has just presented its gold medal to Lieutenant Coningham, who by his ascents in India enabled the Meteorological Department to compute the direction of the air currents, and tell the direction of the monsoon with greater accuracy than was possible before.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

"TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

Once again has the martial exploit of "the noble Duke of York" been reproduced on the Black Mountain. Sir William Lockhart is the officer on whom the mantle of the ducal hero has this time fallen. He has had so many thousand men, and he has marched them up to the top of the hill and then marched down again. A village or two has been burned, the terrified natives of a remote district have scuttled away before our warriors like mice before a cat, and by this time they are no doubt back surveying their blackened huts and their ruined crops. Except that the decorations and honours have yet to be distributed, that is the net result.

I rejoice to find from one or two Indian papers and a large number of letters sent me apropos to this business that my views respecting the annual repetition of this criminal folly are largely shared by Anglo-Indians. I say criminal folly advisedly. This is the third or fourth Black Mountain expedition since 1888. The first of the series was undertaken to punish a raid by the hill tribes. Among the terms of peace it was provided that we should be allowed to march through the tribal territory—in other words, to trail our coats at will. In the following year an expedition was equipped for the purpose of trailing the coat. Some tribesman, "spoiling for a fight," trod, as might be anticipated, on the tail of the garment. Another expedition was then undertaken to avenge the insult to the coat. So far, there was visible, if idiotic, pretext for the undertaking. This time, not even a coat-tail has been trodden on. In the Indian newspapers, men have been asking what on earth the expedition means. The only attempt at an answer is that some villages have allowed Hashim Ali, a luckless fugitive whom we have ruined and practically deposed to eat and drink within their borders. Hashim is not our subject, and his tribesmen are not our subjects. Setting humanity out of the question, what right have we, then, to insist that the man should be left to starve if he enters the country? Hashim has not been captured, and it would be idle to attempt to capture him. Is it, then, proposed to send an expedition every time he comes back to his own people for a drink of water or a meal of rice? The policy of these expeditions is as stupid as it is cruel and cowardly, and its stupidity is aggravated to the point of insanity by the fact that the country which undertakes these costly and purposeless wars is already impoverished by its military expenditure, almost to the verge of bankruptcy.

A contemporary announces that Lord Roberts is about to return to Europe on leave of absence, and that his term of command in India will be extended. Lord Roberts has held the Indian command for nearly seven years, and his term of employment will certainly not be again extended. As to Lord Roberts returning home on leave, he is debarred by the regulations from quitting India while he remains Commander-in-Chief.

The information concerning the origin of this epidemic at Murree, which came to hand by the last mail from India, reflects the utmost discredit upon the higher military authorities in that country. It seems that it was desired to send up a force of Kashmir Imperial Service troops to Gilgit. The route by the Punjab, "via" Murree, was proposed, but was vigorously condemned by the authorities at Rawalpindi on the express ground of the risk of conveying cholera, which was prevalent in the Punjab, up to Murree. The Government gave way, and ordered the troops to proceed through the interior of Kashmir. The order, however, was subsequently revoked, and the troops were sent by rail to Rawalpindi.

At Barakao, the first march out of Pindi, and in many adjacent villages, cholera was known to be raging. The Kashmir troops straggled at will through this infected district (I understand that the British officers nominally on duty with the force did not accompany them on the march—a matter which calls for inquiry), and by the time they reached Tret, on the second day, cholera had broken out among them. They were not allowed to enter Murree, but were marched to a camp on the other side. The mischief, however, was done. In a few hours from the time of their arrival the cholera had run all through Murree, though oddly enough only Europeans were attacked. The business is a succession of shameful blunders. The troops ought never to have been sent up by this route. If so sent, every precaution ought to have been taken to secure them from infection on the road. I am even told that there was neither medical officer nor medicine with them.

The following account of the progress of the epidemic in Murree may, perhaps, convey some useful hints for the future avoidance of such calamities—

The people stopping in the Murree club, (this incident was mentioned in last week's "Truth") got infected by some milk obtained from a dairy where a couple of cases occurred after direct infection by the Kashmir troops. The milk from this diary was used in the articles for a ball supper at the club; one blanc-mange alone is said to have killed two persons. That is probably the reason why all the cases were Europeans. The deadly character of the outbreak is shown by the fact that up to date (September 16) there have been nineteen cases and nineteen deaths.

The milkman who supplied the infected milk was seized with cholera and lay in his house with all his vessels around him. This was proved at an official investigation. I may add that in India cows are fed on stable litter, and it is the usual thing for the milk to be watered out of the nearest puddle, or diluted with any fluid that comes handy. Strange to say, such things are not punishable by law.

This extract from the "Pioneer Mail" of September 14 speaks more forcibly than anything I have yet been able to say on the subject for the shocking state of things which has recently prevailed at Murree:—

DEATHS.

ALLAN.—At Murree, on September 5, of cholera, Surgeon-Colonel A. Allan, Army Medical Staff, Principal Medical Officer, Rawalpindi District.

COLE.—At Murree, on September 7, of cholera, Major W. U. Cole, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

DIMOND.—At Murree, on September 4, from cholera Major L. S. Dimond, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

FOWLER.—At Lower Tops, Murree, on September 6, of cholera, Surgeon-Captain M. Fowler, Army Medical Staff.

GILBERT.—At Murree, on September 3, of cholera, the dearly-loved wife of Surgeon-Captain C. Gilbert, 30th Punjab Native Infantry, aged 25 years.

KENNY.—At Gharial, Murree, on September 4, of cholera, Surgeon-Captain H. N. Kenny, Army Medical Staff.

By the way, I am told by a pharmaceutical chemist that a mixture of five grains of quinine and fifteen drops of dilute sulphuric acid in a wine-glass of water has been found in India to act as an excellent preventive of cholera. A medical officer who has given it regularly has had no cholera among the men under his care, though it has been rife among the camp followers, for whom he was not responsible. For use in England my informant recommends smaller doses of the drugs—say two grains of quinine and ten drops of dilute sulphuric acid to the wine-glass of water, the dose to be taken daily.

MOHAMMEDANS IN LONDON.

Mohammedans in London who are members of the Anjaman-i-Islam—a society composed of Moslem gentlemen resident in England—assembled in the Holborn Restaurant on Oct. 18, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Justice Syed Ameer Ali, of Calcutta, to celebrate the birthday of Mahomet, who is supposed to have been born in October some 1300 years ago. There was a large attendance, and a very pleasant evening was spent. After the toast of "The Queen" had been duly honoured, the chairman gave "health to his Imperial Majesty Sultan Abdul Hameed Khan, Commander of the Faithful and Guardian of the Kaaba!" This was received with great cheering, and Ali Ferrouk Bey Effendi, Secretary of the Ottoman Embassy in London, replied. Mr. S. A. Haleon-al-Musawi responded to the toast of "Success to the Anjaman-i-Islam," proposed by Mr. S. H. Mirza and said Mahomet had the proud and undisputed distinction of being the only man in the world's history who was at once a poet, prophet, and legislator, the founder of a religion and of an empire. The chairman also delivered a stirring panegyric of the Prophet. It ought to be mentioned that all the toasts were drunk in temperance beverages, the use of wine being strictly forbidden by Islam. The proceedings were brought to a close by recitations from the Koran.

The account of a much more exciting ride than the long-distance ride between Berlin and Vienna has reached the *Pall Mall* from Christiania. One day a Scandinavian sportsman went to shoot elk in the Sorkedalen forest. A full-grown young elk presently broke through the underwood. In a moment a shot was lodged in its body, and the hounds were in full pursuit. In its mad race for life, the elk reached a lake, and plunged into it, but was soon overtaken by a dog, which jumped out of the water on to the elk's back, fastening its teeth into the wounded creature's flesh, and keeping its position in spite of the frantic attempts of the elk to shake off its rider. A trial of blood showed the course of this terrible ride, which another bullet ended as soon as the elk reached the opposite bank. The whole incident, which is a version in real life of the poet Freiligrath's fine poem, "The Ride in the Desert," is said to have lasted from three to four minutes only.

NOTICES.

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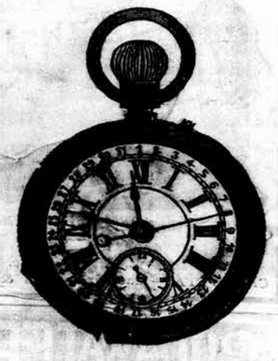

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.
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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
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